

Cornelius Rufus Nelson  
25 Bouverie Street  
Fleet Street

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 641.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1858.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 6d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

## THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

PATRON—H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.

First of the Fourteenth Course of Lectures to the Industrial Classes next MONDAY EVENING, at Eight, by D. POSELEY, Esq., entitled "AN EVENING AT HOME."

The GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSES of 1858, on Wednesday and Friday, at Half-past Two and a Quarter to Eight.

ENTIRE NEW LECTURE by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., illustrated by Correct, Splendid, and New Dissolving Pictures, showing the Grand Phenomena of a TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The Lecture Entertainment, entitled "A SCUTTLE of COALS from the PIT to the FIRESIDE," Tuesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two.

Mr. G. ARMITAGE COOPER'S New Musical and Pictorial Entertainment (with Buffo Songs), Monday and Thursday Mornings, at Half-past Two, and every Evening (except Monday) at Quarter-past Eight.

Beautiful Photographs and Dissolving Pictures, illustrating the Launch of the "LEVIATHAN," with instructive description by J. D. MALCOLM, Esq., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Half-past One.

Increase of the justly admired Dissolving Scenery, illustrating the REBELLION in INDIA, with PORTRAITS of CLIVE, Lord CANNING, H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, Generals WILSON, NICHOLSON, NEILL, and HAVELOCK, and Grand Optical Effects. Mornings, at a Quarter-past Four; Evenings, at a Quarter-past Nine.

N.B. For Hours of other Lectures and Entertainments, see Programme for the week, which is sent anywhere for Two Postage Stamps.

Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten, and Schools, Half-price.

## LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

INDIA.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Members and Friends of the above Society will be held at EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, the 18th February, for the purpose of extending its operations in British India.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, by the Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

Tickets may be obtained at the Mission House.

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.  
EBENEZER PROUT, }

Mission House, Blomfield-street, Feb. 4, 1858.

## THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, Earlswood,

Redhill, Surrey, and Essex Hall, Colchester, for the Care and Education of the Idiot, especially in the earlier periods of life.

His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON has appointed WEDNESDAY, March 31, for the ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Charity at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., } Gratuitous  
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

The Office, 29, Poultry, is open from Ten to Five daily, where forms of application and all needful information may be obtained.

Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

## THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, Earlswood,

Redhill, Surrey, and Essex Hall, Colchester, for the Care and Education of the Idiot, especially in the earlier periods of life.

The NEXT SPRING ELECTION and ANNUAL MEETING of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, the 29th of April, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Board have resolved to take Twenty-five Cases on this occasion. They have great pleasure in making this declaration; and it is their hope and intention not to return to a less number, provided the public will sustain them in the effort. Applications for the next Election should be made forthwith.

Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

The Board request a perusal of the last Report, which may be had (gratuitously, on application) at the office. Office, 29, Poultry (E.C.), February, 1858.

## TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We beg to acquaint you that we are the Directors of the Company who retire by rotation at the ANNUAL MEETING, on which occasion the favour of your attendance and support in our RE-ELECTION is respectfully requested.

The Society has now attained a high standing among the institutions of the country. Since its formation in 1847, it has assured 1,993,560*l.*; its present annual income is 55,000*l.*; and the Accumulated Fund exceeds 120,000*l.*, after distribution of 22,000*l.* as profits amongst the assurers, and payment of 62,800*l.* to the representatives of deceased members.

To establish the Company in so short a period in its present important position has required no ordinary amount of time and exertion, which has been unsparingly given on the part of the Directors, and in which they have been assisted by the various agencies they have appointed.

The promises of support we have already received from the members justify the conclusion that we shall be sustained in our present position, to devote, under a sense of increased obligation, our best energies to promote your interests.

We have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

JOHN GOVER, Chairman,

B. W. GARDNER, } Retiring  
DANIEL PRATT, } Directors.  
HENRY COOPER, }

N.B. The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at RADLEY'S HOTEL, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, E.C., on TUESDAY, February 23, at Three o'clock precisely.  
January 28, 1858.

## DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL,

BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON'S Sixth LECTURE on REDEMPTION. Subject: "The Particular Aspect of Redemption;" on SUNDAY EVENING next, February 14th, at Half-past Six.

A YOUNG LADY requires a SITUATION as DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS; she is competent to Teach the French and German Languages, with the rudiments of Italian, having resided some years on the Continent; also Music, with a sound English Education; and Drawing to Junior Pupils.

Address, A. B., care of Mr. Tupling, 23, Paternoster-row.

TO DRAPERS.—A YOUNG LADY of respectability wishes RE-ENGAGEMENT in the GENERAL TRADE. References highly satisfactory. A comfortable and permanent Situation required.

Address, A. B., 69 and 70, St. Stephen's, Norwich.

A LADY, who has had some experience in TUITION, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as USEFUL COMPANION or GOVERNESS, in a Pious Family. Her acquirements are Music, French, and Drawing. The Advertiser is a Member of the Congregational Church.

Address, S. S., Post-office, Elfield, near Oxford.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPERY TRADE, a YOUTH, who has received a good education. Moderate premium required.

Apply to John Gower, 11, Paternoster-row, E.C.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by an experienced and confidential hand, a BERTH in a first-class Country Trade, where early closing hours are adopted.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, an ARTICLED PUPIL in a LADIES' SCHOOL, not far from Oxford, where, besides the advantages of a solid English Education, Languages and Accomplishments may be acquired from a Resident Foreigner. Terms, Twelve Guineas per Annum. References given and required.

Address, T. W., Post-office, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

## TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, at

Lady-day next, in a BOYS' SCHOOL, a YOUNG MAN of decided piety, thoroughly competent to teach Latin and French, and to assist in the general routine of School business. The comfort of Teachers and Pupils is duly considered.

Address, F. W., 18, Magdalen-street, Oxford.

## TO the COMMITTEES of VOLUNTARY

SCHOOLS.—FEMALE TEACHERS, having completed their term of Training, are OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS for GIRLS', MIXED, or INFANT SCHOOLS. MALE TEACHERS, whose term of Training will be completed at the end of March, will be OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS for BOYS' or MIXED SCHOOLS.

Communications to be addressed to the Rev. W. J. Unwin, Principal, The College, Homerton, near London. Information in reference to the Establishment of New Schools, or the Remodelling of Existing Schools, will be furnished on application.

## TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.

—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN; has had considerable experience, and can have four years' good character.

Address, A. H., 78, Albany-street, Regent's-park, London.

## TO GROCERS and TEA DEALERS.—

WANTED immediately, by a YOUNG MAN of thorough business habits, a SITUATION in the above line. Unexceptionable references.

Address, P. Y., Post-office, Roydon, Essex.

TO GROCERS, DRAPERS, &c.

THOMAS MOORE, jun. (late of COLCHESTER), for many years connected with the most extensive and well-known Grocery Business of that Town, and JAMES JOSLIN (of Maldon), Auctioneer, Grocers' and Drapers' Valuer, &c., have commenced business in LONDON, at 87, CANNON-STREET WEST, E.C., under the firm of MOORE and JOSLIN. They tender their united experience in the VALUATION, SALE, and TRANSFER of GROCERY and DRAPERY STOCKS, and as GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

Branch Offices, Maldon and Colchester.

## TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A

YOUNG MAN who has had many years' experience in a first-class Provincial Newspaper-office, and who has worked as a Composer on a London Morning Paper, is anxious to obtain a SITUATION where he could be engaged as OVERSEER, or where his duties would combine Writing with Composition. The most satisfactory references given and required.

Address, J. B., care of John Unwin, 3, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

MAN and WIFE, highly respectable, without incumbrance, middle-aged, active. As HOUSEKEEPER to an INVALID, or SINGLE LADY or GENTLEMAN, or quiet Small Family—the Female a good Plain Cook, and strict economist; can Bake, is an excellent Dairy Woman and Manager of Poultry;—Man a thorough In-door Servant; can Brew. Characters unexceptional. Town or country office, chambers, or house of business—a good Penman, quick at figures, knows town well.

Letters, T. K., 4, Arthur-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, N.

## TO SELL, the GOOD-WILL of a LADIES'

Gentle BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, in a country town, within an easy distance of London.

For particulars address W. W., care of Mr. Nelson, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

## DESIRABLE DRAPERY BUSINESS.—

FOR DISPOSAL, a Small Business, in a large neighbourhood, five miles west of St. Paul's. Capital required about 500*l.* May be had on moderate terms.

Apply to John Gower, Valuer, 11, Paternoster-row, E.C.

## TO IRONMONGERS.—To be DISPOSED OF,

an old established FURNISHING and BUILDERS' BUSINESS, in a populous town, within ten miles of London. Convenient and Large House, commodious Business Premises, in a first-rate thoroughfare. The proprietor is retiring from business through failing health.

Apply for information to Messrs. Crassweller and Sons, Wellbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

WATCHING WORKS, STONY STRATFORD.

YOUNG MEN TRAINED as MECHANICAL ENGINEERS in every department of the business, the above works being expressly established and conducted for this purpose. A portion of each day spent in Studying the Theory.

For Prospectus of Terms and Particulars apply to the Principal, Edward Hayes.

TO PROPRIETORS of SCHOOLS and GENERAL ADVERTISERS.

C. R. NELSON, PUBLISHER and GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENT, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

Advertisements inserted in all the London and Provincial Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, without commission—the charges being the same as made to him by the Publishers of the various papers, thus saving trouble, and the advertiser having only one account without additional expense. Estimates given free of charge.

## VOTES for MIDDLESEX.—

Several valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND for SALE, with private access to the river Thames, all fronting the main road, situate near POPE'S VILLA, TWICKENHAM; price from £85 to £95 each, including cost of conveyance.

For particulars apply to W. C. Powell, General Commission Agent, 83, Chiswell-street.

## A LADY or TWO SISTERS may be received

as PARLOUR BOARDERS in a respectable LADIES' SCHOOL, where the number of Pupils is limited. The situation is pleasant, and the locality healthy.

Terms, One Guinea per Week, which may include Private Lessons in the Accomplishments and Languages, from a Resident Foreigner, if required. References given and required.

Address, S. H., Post-office, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

## THE REV. DR. DAVIDSON, late of Man-

chester, receives into his family a few PUPILS to be Superintended in their Studies while they attend the Classes of University College; to be Assisted in Preparing for matriculation or a Degree in Arts, or to be wholly Educated by Himself.

Terms, One Hundred, or One Hundred and Twenty Guineas per Annum.

Address, Summerfield, Tufnell-park West, N.

## THE OXFORD EXAMINATIONS.

TO PARENTS.—By the recent regulations, boys under fifteen years of age, from any part of the kingdom, may obtain Certificates, and youths under eighteen may obtain the title of "A. A.," or Associate in Arts, provided they pass the prescribed examination, which does not necessitate residence at the University, or any religious test.

These examinations will meet the views of those Parents who may be desirous of finishing the Education of their Sons intended for commercial pursuits; as well as those who feel the need of youths possessing some Proof of their acquirements which may be made use of to promote their interests in after life.

A Gentleman residing near Oxford, and experienced in Tuition, has formed a Class of Youths to Prepare for the Examination to take place in June, and is willing to receive a Few Young Gentlemen into it.

Parents are invited to forward particulars of their Sons' Present Attainments, when an opinion will be given as to whether the candidate can be prepared by the time specified, as no youths will be received when there is not a prospect of his obtaining his certificate.

The only expense will be a most reasonable sum (monthly) for board, residence, and instruction.

For terms and particulars, apply, in the first instance, to A. M., LL.D., Post-office, Oxford.

## CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 19, NEW-WALK, LEICESTER.

Mr. CAIRYER receives a Limited Number of Young Gentlemen to Board and Educate. The Course of Instruction embraces all the branches of a superior English Education, and the Classics.

The Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, by Competent Masters.

Terms, 30*l.* per Annum. Pupils under Ten Years of Age, 20*l.* per Annum.

References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. E. Mansel, the Rev. T. Lomas, R. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq., Leicester; E. Powtress, Esq., 4, Kennington-park terrace, Bayswater, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and to the Parents of his Pupils.



**DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.**

**FIVE PER CENT.** is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.  
Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C. G. H. RAW, Manager.

**PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.**

Established 1841.  
CHIEF OFFICE, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.  
NOTICE.—Deposits received daily. Interest paid per annum, payable Half-yearly. Sums of 100l. and under withdrawable at one week's notice; above 100l. at one month's notice.  
A Prospectus will be forwarded upon application to  
JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

**ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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EDWARD MIALI, Esq.  
CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.  
Sir JAMES WATTS, Knt.  
OFFICES.  
LONDON: 25, CANNON-STREET.  
MANCHESTER: 11, DUCIE-PLACE.  
JOHN KINGSLEY, Local Secretary.  
LEEDS: 149, BRIGGATE.  
JOHN CRAIG, District Manager.  
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.  
H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

**LOANS ADVANCED. DEPOSITS RECEIVED. LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).**

36A, MOORGATE-STREET (East Side).  
Capital 125,000l., in 15,000 Shares of 10l. and 5l. each.  
LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 20l. to 1,000l., for short or long periods.  
BANK OF DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at Six per cent. for any amount.  
BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Interest, 4l. per cent.  
ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

**ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6l. PER WEEK IN THE EVENT OF INJURY.****may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. for a Policy in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

**NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.**  
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,  
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)  
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

**ESTABLISHED 1847. BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.  
JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.  
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AUDITORS.  
BURGE, G. W., Esq. GLADWISH, T., Esq.

BANKERS.—UNION BANK OF LONDON (Temple Bar Branch)

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON AND SONS.

SURVEYOR.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

SURGEON.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

SECRETARY.—JAMES INGLIS, Esq.

The BONUS for the three years ending 31st December, 1857, about to be declared, will be paid in Cash, or the premiums will be reduced, or the amount of the Policy proportionably increased.

Policies for the whole term of Life, effected during the present year, will share in the next Triennial Bonus.

By order, JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

To Secure the Advantage of This Year's Entry, Proposals must be Lodged at the Head Office, or at any of the Society's Agencies, on or before 1st MARCH.

**MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.**

THE WHOLE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE ASSURED.

**THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

INSTITUTED 1831.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

The Fund accumulated from the Contributions of Members exceeds ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Annual Revenue exceeds ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND POUNDS.

The Amount of Existing Assurances exceeds FOUR MILLIONS AND THREE QUARTERS.

The Amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members is upwards of Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds, of which One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds consisted of Bonus Additions.

A Division of Profits is made every Three Years, the next Division being at 1st March, 1859.

HEAD OFFICE:

26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE.—26, POULTRY, E.C.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

WESTERN LONDON OFFICE.—6A, JAMES'S-STREET, WEST-BOURNE-TERRACE, W.

CHAS. B. LEVER, Solicitor, Agent

**BANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, PALL MALL EAST.**

Established May, 1844.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from this day until further notice the INTEREST payable on deposit accounts will be 5l. PER CENT. per Annum. Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the Bank of Deposit.

Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

Peter 1st, 1858. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Final Notice.—Last opportunity of joining.—No more Members received after the next Meeting, Tuesday 23rd Feby.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 5.**

Entrance Fee 1s. per Share. Subscription 5s. per month; Rules 6d.

Six per cent. Interest for Deposits.

2,000l. will be advanced at the next meeting.

R. G. PEACOCK, Manager, Belgrave Hall, 41, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.

**MONEY to ANY AMOUNT ready to be**

ADVANCED on MORTGAGE of FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, or LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

For particulars apply to Mr. J. E. Tresidder, Secretary to the Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society, 37, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

**IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money**

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope. H. FLEAR, Manager.

**AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers,**

&c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumb, Alie-place, Great Alie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

**ANY GENTLEMAN seeking comfort in**

SHAVING, is invited by S. WORTH to try his PATENT RAZOR STROP for a month free; or, if paid for, money returned if not approved of. The effect is marvellous.

S. Worth, 293, Oxford-street, corner Davies-street.

**BENET FINK'S IRONMONGERY**

is the Best and Cheapest.

**BENET FINK'S CUTLERY**

is the Best and Cheapest.

**BENET FINK'S ELECTRO-PLATE**

is the Best and Cheapest.

**BENET FINK'S IRON BEDSTEADS**

are the Best and Cheapest.

**BENET FINK'S GAS FITTINGS & LAMPS**

are the Best and Cheapest.

**BENET FINK'S ILLUSTRATED PRICED**

CATALOGUES Gratis.

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**CLARKE'S NEW PATENT PYRAMID**

NIGHT LAMPS, Tin at 1s., Lacquered and Bronzed 1s. 6d. each, for Burning the New Patent Pyramid Night Lights.

The most convenient, safe, and economical yet introduced.

Sold by all Grocers and Lamp Dealers, and wholesale by S. Clark, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park, and by Palmer and Co., Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

**ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of**

the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one accorded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

**RIMMEL'S CHRISTMAS SHOW.—Orna-**

ments for Christmas Trees of an entirely novel description. Flowers containing Perfume, Birds' Nests, &c., from 5d. to 10s. 6d.; the new style of French-mounted Toilet Bottles, Fancy Perfume Boxes and Baskets, &c., from 6d. to 5l. 5s.; Perfumed Almanacks, 6d., by post for seven stamps. Wholesale and retail, at Rimmel's, 99, Strand; and Crystal Palace.

**FOR PRESENTS.—A beautiful STOCK of**

the following ARTICLES, in every variety of shape and pattern, is always on show: Tea and Coffee Urns, Papier Mache Tea Trays and Waiters in Sets, Moderate Lamps, Cases of Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Electro-Plate in Epergnes, Salvers, Wine Coolers, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Candlesticks, Corner Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Dish Covers, &c., at EVANS, SON, and COMPANY'S Show-Rooms, 83 and 84, King William-street, London-bridge.

**100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—**

SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained. Cream-laid note paper 2s. per ream; black-bordered note 4s.; letter paper, 4s., straw paper, 2s. 6d. per ream; cream-laid adhesive envelopes 4d. per 100, or 3s. per 1,000; commercial envelopes, from 4s. per 1,000; black bordered envelopes, 6d. per 100; fancy French paper from 5s. per ream in boxes, as imported. A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, all priced and numbered) sent post free on receipt of four stamps. All orders over 20s. sent CARRIAGE PAID. Price lists, post free. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on paper and envelopes.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

**SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—**

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	Double Thread Pattern	Double King's Pattern
12 Table Forks, best quality	18 0	4 0 0 4 4 0
12 Table Spoons	16 0	4 0 0 4 4 0
12 Dessert Forks	12 0	3 0 0 3 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	10 0	3 0 0 3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	17 0	1 15 0 2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	0 18 0	1 10 0 1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 16 0	1 8 0 1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 0	0 13 0 0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	0 2 0	0 4 0 0 6 0
Sugar Tongs	0 5 0	0 8 0 0 9 0
Fish Knives	0 18 0	1 3 0 1 4 0
Butter Knives	0 5 0	0 8 0 0 9 0
Soup Ladles	0 18 0	1 3 0 1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced	0 7 6	0 10 6 0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	0 15 0	1 0 0 1 4 0
Moist-sugar Spoons, each	0 3 0	0 5 0 0 6 0
	16 15 0	24 7 0 26 18 0
Discount for cash, £10 per cent.	1 13 6	2 8 6 2 13 6

Complete Service . . . . . 15 1 6 21 8 6 24 4 6

These services may be fitted complete in mahogany case at a small additional charge. Any article can be had separately at the same price. One set of corner dishes and covers, 11l. 11s.; one set of dish covers—viz., one 20-inch, one 18-inch, and two 14-inch—four covers in all, 13l. 13s.; full size tea and coffee service, 11l. 11s.; cruet frames, 35s.; salvers, 18s., &c. An enlarged and costly book of engravings, with the prices attached, is just published, and may be obtained on application, or by letter. Estimates of services of plate given.—Sarl and Sons (the new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange.

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12 Table Forks . . . . . 30 7 4 . . . 11 0 0

12 Dessert ditto . . . . . 20 7 4 . . . 7 6 8

2 Gravy Spoons . . . . . 10 7 4 . . . 3 13 4

1 Soup Ladle . . . . . 10 7 4 . . . 3 13 4

4 Sauce Ladles . . . . . 10 7 10 . . . 3 18 4

4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls . . . . . 1 0 0

1 Fish Slice . . . . . 10 7 10 . . . 3 18 4

12 Tea Spoons . . . . . 10 7 10 . . . 3 18 4

1 Pair Sugar Tongs . . . . . 0 13 6

1 Moist-sugar Spoon . . . . . 0 8 6

1 Sugar Sifter . . . . . 0 15 0

1 Butter Knife, silver handle . . . . . 0 12 6

57 16 2

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12 Dessert ditto . . . . . 25 7 6 . . . 9 7 6

2 Gravy Spoons . . . . . 11 7 6 . . . 4 2 6

1 Soup Ladle . . . . . 11 7 6 . . . 4 2 6

4 Sauce Ladles . . . . . 11 8 0 . . . 4 8 0

4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls . . . . . 1 19 0

1 Fish Slice . . . . . 14 8 0 . . . 5 12 0

12 Tea Spoons . . . . . 14 8 0 . . . 5 12 0

1 Pair Sugar Tongs . . . . . 1 5 0

1 Moist-sugar Spoon . . . . . 0 15 0

1 Sugar Sifter . . . . . 1 3 0

1 Butter Knife, silver handle . . . . . 1 3 0



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 641.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1858.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### NEW PLAN FOR ABOLISHING THE ANNUITY-TAX.

THE Edinburgh Annuity-tax! Why, it is getting into that last stage of existence, into which many a now abolished grievance has passed before it, when the very name is associated in most minds with an intolerable nuisance. Ministers' Money (Ireland) used to enjoy this undignified position, until last session, when it was happily knocked on the head, and buried out of sight. Church-rates (England and Wales) have very nearly arrived at this unenviable stage—and the Annuity-tax (Scotland) promises to keep them company. Nature, as is well known, avenges herself on those whose neglect of cleanliness violates her laws, by employing upon them, whether they will or no, tiny scavengers, whose business it is to provoke annoyance and excite disgust with a view to enforce the necessity of the comb, soap, and water. This has been the sort of corrective process performed upon us, in each of the three kingdoms, by a vexatious ecclesiastical tax. We are all of us rather disposed to forget the injury done to religion by ancient Church Establishments, and to accommodate our feelings to our circumstances. These odious imposts, therefore, would seem to have been necessary for a while, to sting us into some recognition of the importance of our professed principles. This they have certainly tended to accomplish—in proof of which we think we may appeal to the increasing and all but universal determination to abolish these exactions. They would not be felt to be intolerable, were there not a general appreciation of a much higher style of ecclesiastical economy than their presence indicates.

Well, the inhabitants of Edinburgh, anxious, no doubt, to get rid of perpetual irritations, mean to make a serious effort during the present Session, to abolish the Annuity-tax. They have tried it several times before, but have not succeeded. Perhaps one reason for their want of success has been their too great anxiety to conciliate vested interests, by offering a substitute which, while it never fully satisfied the demands of reverend annuitants, never enlisted the hearty zeal of those who, on principle, could accept nothing short of total abolition. Be this as it may, the measure now proposed, is by far the completest we have yet seen, and, if vigorously prosecuted, will, we should hope, secure a large amount of popular support. It is to be brought into the House of Commons, we understand, by Mr. Black and Mr. Cowan, the City members, and is to be backed by a committee comprising the names of Duncan M'Laren, J. P. Macfarlan, G. E. Russell, Adam Mossman, James Peddie, W.S.; W. Duncan, S.S.C.; Andrew Fyfe, S.S.C.; James Blackadder, John Clark, Captain Peat, R.N.; Archibald Kerr, and George Harrison.

The provisions of the proposed Bill are simple, and, for the most part, we think, defensible. The first object of it is to abolish the tax—as a Church tax, wholly and for ever. But in doing this, life interests are to be respected. We believe the number of incumbents now entitled by law to share the proceeds of the tax in Edinburgh, is eighteen, and it is consequently proposed that each of them shall continue to receive

his share during his incumbency, but that whenever a vacancy shall occur, one-eighteenth of the present impost shall be forthwith remitted, and that the incoming successor shall have no claim to any share of the diminished tax. It then goes on to enact, that on the occurrence of each successive vacancy, the right of patronage shall be transferred from the City Council to the congregation, and that the stipends of each of the succeeding ministers shall consist of seat rents, the church-door collections, and one-eighteenth part of the 2,000*l*. secured by statute to the clergy from Leith Harbour. When we have added that the City creditors, at present secured on the produce of seat rents, are to be provided with an equivalent security as these are withdrawn, and that the Burgh of Montrose is to be dealt with on similar principles, we believe we shall have laid before our readers a sufficient outline of the projected measure.

Now, we do not deem it absolutely necessary to declare our approval of that portion of the Bill which effects the abolition of the tax. The little creatures to which we just now made as delicate a reference as the illustration would admit of, have their uses, no doubt, in the animal economy—but we have been accustomed, nevertheless, to desire their room rather than their company. And, on much the same grounds, we heartily labour to put an end to these odious ecclesiastical exactions. They have a sort of disciplinary function to perform, it is true—and some persons regard the irritation which they keep up as a reason for letting them remain as long as Church Establishments endure, if only to call attention to the essential violation of Gospel principles upon which such institutions are founded. But we cannot agree with them. We are not justified in preserving intact a providential protest against our own neglect. We are only bound to discontinue the neglect which makes it necessary. As we call for soap and the brush in one instance, so we call for abolition in the other—and in both we hope that the experience, forced upon the culprits, of the vastly superior comfort of Nature's plan, will gradually form higher tastes, and stimulate men into willingness to listen to larger reforms.

Nor can we take exception to the provision which is made for satisfying vested interests as far as the existing incumbents are concerned. To reach great ends of public policy by means of private injustice, has never had our voice in its favour. It may be said that the proposed plan will continue the Annuity-tax in operation through the existing generation, and, therefore, is equally incompatible, for the time being, with the rights of conscience, as is the case with the present system. But this appears to us to be a sadical mistake. The Annuity-tax, regarded as a compulsory impost for the maintenance of Christ's institutions, will cease as soon as the measure becomes law. After that, the money payments which will be demanded for a period in constantly diminishing ratio, will be payments made merely to protect individuals from harsh and hasty inflictions upon them of consequences which have resulted from a mistaken public policy. The demand made upon men in such case, is not to do homage to an ecclesiastical policy which they condemn, but merely to contribute towards the relief of certain persons who would otherwise suffer from the extinction of that policy. In the one case, conscience feels bound to resist in protection of its own violated rights—in the other, conscience has nothing left to protest against, and good feeling prompts ready and generous compliance.

We are not so entirely satisfied with our ground in regard to the substitutes provided for the maintenance of the City clergy, after the law of abolition shall have taken effect. It is, no doubt, proper to transfer to the churches the right to seat rents and church-door collections, at present, we suppose, in the hands of the City Council, as well as to vest what is called the patronage, otherwise the right of nominating the incumbent, in the congregations. But the

2,000*l*. secured by statute to the clergy from Leith Harbour is a provision we should have preferred to have got rid of. We do not, indeed, deem it absolutely inconsistent with the principle of the Bill, since, if we recollect aright, it is a commutation of an old regal endowment received by the Edinburgh clergy from the time of Charles I. We cannot pretend approving acquiescence in such sources of ecclesiastical income, taking their rise, as they did, in royal pretensions long since exploded. But as we view it in the light of an endowment, and not a tax, and as the amount of it is trifling, we should not be disposed to quarrel with a measure, good in all other respects, merely on account of this blemish. Taking the bill as a whole, we regard it as a great advance on its predecessors, and as one well worth strenuous effort to carry it through the Legislature.

To our friends in Edinburgh we would say, "We wish you may get it." We see no insuperable obstacle in the way. If Scotchmen can but be roused to do their duty, success is within their reach. At any rate, we think we can answer for their receiving hearty and efficient assistance from their brethren in the South. They and we row in the same boat.

### ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

On Friday evening in the House of Commons Sir J. Trelawny gave notice that he should take the earliest opportunity of moving for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of Church-rates. We believe that the honourable member for Tavistock takes the position occupied by Sir W. Clay in the last Parliament, with the entire concurrence of the supporters of Church-rate repeal in the house and of the committee of the Religious Liberation Society, who will, no doubt, be disposed to give him every help out of doors. The position of tacit hostility to any present movement on the subject assumed by Lord Palmerston will, there is reason to believe, make the task which Sir John Trelawny has taken in hand more than ordinarily difficult. We have full confidence in his disposition to press forward his bill regardless of ministerial convenience, and his resolution to accept nothing short of total repeal, and earnestly hope that the opponents of Church-rates throughout the country will, by petitions to Parliament, and, especially, by bringing their influence to bear upon members representing their several localities, strengthen his hands, and help to insure a majority on the second reading of the bill.

### CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control was held at Camberwell Hall, Grove-lane, for the purpose of considering recent events affecting the cause of religious liberty, and to petition Parliament on the important question of religion in India. The chair was occupied by W. EDWARDS, Esq. The Chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and remarked that the life of the Church itself was very much connected with the voluntary principle. He believed that the separation of Church and State was only a question of time. (Hear, hear.) Mr. H. ELLINGTON moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That recent proceedings in Parliament, recognising, as they have done, the principles of religious equality, affords to this meeting cause for the warmest congratulation; and believing the labours of the Religious Liberation Society have generally contributed to such result, this meeting deems it a duty to give it a steady and liberal support.

He described the parliamentary success of the Society, illustrating it by reference to the concessions made to Dissent in the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, in the Regium Donum, in the abolition of Ministers' Money last session, and in the several divisions on the Church-rate question. The Rev. J. BURNET seconded the resolution, which was cordially adopted. Another resolution, recognising the advance of public sentiment in favour of the principles of a voluntary policy in ecclesiastical matters, was moved by the Rev. G. ROSE, seconded by Mr. WILLIAMS (the secretary), and also agreed to. Mr. MIALI moved the third resolution:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, while the natives of India should enjoy the fullest religious liberty compatible with the due administration of justice, their religious tenets and



practices ought not to be in any way patronised or supported by the Government. That this meeting believes that the evangelisation of India will be best promoted by abstinence on the part of the Government from any acts calculated to produce the impression that it regards the conversion of the population as part of the business of the State.

He believed there never was a people so rebuked by Providence as the English people were at this day by the calamities in India, and if they did not learn that lesson, a harder one, he feared, was in store for them. They could not advance Christianity by physical force—nor would it now do to repeat in the East the grand mistake which was made in the West. (Cheers.) India could not be evangelised unless the gospel came to the people as a message of peace; and to employ any instrumentality inconsistent with its principles, would but retard its progress. (Cheers.) The Rev. H. RICHARDS seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. A petition to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the principles of the resolution, was then agreed to, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

On Monday afternoon week, a meeting representing various religious denominations, was held at Leeds, in the Court House, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament and memorialising her Majesty's Ministers for the removal, in the future administration of Indian affairs, of all existing impediments to the profession of Christianity; for abstaining from all Government sanction to idolatry, and for making the policy of the Government of India one of strict impartiality and justice with respect to religion. The Mayor (Peter Fairbairn, Esq.), who had called the meeting in pursuance of a requisition presented to him, occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. Hook proposed the following resolution:—

That the circumstances of the present period seem not only to allow, but to call for, an expression of opinion from the country as to the future policy of the Government of India with reference to religion.

All they wanted of the Government was, he said, not to assist them—perhaps they would not all be agreed upon that point—but at least to protect them. (Hear, hear.) And, whether protected or not, they would, as Christians, go forth into the great Indian empire, and they would, with God's blessing, go forth assured of success. (Applause.) JOHN HOPE SHAW, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. WM. GUEST (Independent). EDWARD BAINES, Esq., moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—

That, whilst fully acknowledging the difficulties of governing a vast and bigoted population like that of India, this meeting believes that the concessions made to native prejudices have gone beyond the rule of impartiality, and raised actual impediments to the spread of Christianity; and that it is most important that in any legislation on the government of India, as well as in the administration of its affairs, very careful provision should be made for the removal of all existing impediments to the profession of Christianity, and for the abstaining from all governmental sanction to idolatry, and for securing to all classes, whether Christian, heathen, or Mohammedan, entire religious freedom, so far as is compatible with civil rights and public order.

Mr. Baines said he was not disposed to cast any severe blame upon the intention and spirit with which the East India Company had governed India, in regard to the question of religion. His conscientious belief was that their principle had been one of impartiality—that their object and their spirit had been one of impartiality; but he believed also that their impartiality had degenerated into timidity, and they had been so desirous to act impartially towards the heathen that they had gradually rather favoured Hindu and Mohammedan superstitions, and discouraged efforts in favour of the extension of the Christian religion. (Hear, hear.) In proof of this position he quoted many authorities, and concluded by giving his reasons why he felt it impossible to advocate any species of Government action for teaching the Hindoos. The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. BLOMFIELD, Incumbent of St. George's, and was, like the preceding one, carried unanimously. A memorial to her Majesty, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, founded on the second resolution, were then agreed to, and signed by the Mayor on behalf of the meeting.

**THE REV. CANON STOWELL AND THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.**—At the annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, held on Friday in the Free Trade Hall, the Rev. Canon Stowell, referring to the importance of the veto of the society, said, a large proportion of the younger clergy were preparing to be the pioneers of the Church of Rome in the Church of England, and some of our bishops were caught in the snare, and were either dupes or designers in the matter. The last number of the *Quarterly Review* stated that a theological college had been established at Cuddesden by the Bishop of Oxford, and three or four other bishops had agreed to accept a full year's residence at Cuddesden, in lieu of the Cambridge voluntary or the theological lecture of Oxford. The same periodical stated that the chapel of the college was "fitted up with every fantastic decoration to which a party meaning has been assigned," that the so-called altar "affects in every particular the closest approximation to the Romish model;" that the service of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is "conducted with genuflections, rinsings of cups in the piscina, and other ceremonial acts, foreign to the ritual and usages of the Church of England;" and, lastly, that a service-book is in use in the chapel "concocted from the canonical Hours of the Romish Church." One of the students, himself on the eve of going to Rome, stated that it was impossible for any student to pass through that college without becoming a Romanist. It was high time these things were exposed, for we had been asleep too long. The rev. gentleman announced that a monster meeting would be held on Thursday week, in the Free-trade

Hall, to insist that the religious element should enter largely into any reform in the government of India. —*Manchester Examiner.*

**THE PROPOSED WORKING-CLASS SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.**—The Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission denies that any application has been made to that body for help to prepare St. Paul's Cathedral for the special services, or that any grant is contemplated.

**CHURCH-RATES AND "BLACK PIGS."**—From the *Haverfordwest Telegraph* we copy the following advertisement:—

**THREE BLACK PIGS to be SOLD.**

On MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 8, 1858, at One o'clock in the Afternoon, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the MARKET-PLACE, MILFORD, THREE BLACK PIGS, of a Noted and Choice Breed, the property of William Rees, Esq., Mayor of Haverfordwest, seized under a distress warrant for Church-rates.

Upon this our contemporary remarks: "The mere announcement that three pigs were to be sold to prop up the tottering fabric of ecclesiasticism would have been a bald and common-place fact. But the speciality and particularity of the advertisement, 'Three Black Pigs,' show most definitely the character of the transaction, and betrays the practised hand of an esoteric teacher. 'Three Black Pigs!' What a magnificent power of sarcasm is displayed by the writer, and what a critical nicety of selection was evinced by the churchwarden who distrained. Milton prays to be delivered from

the law  
Of ravenous wolves whose Gospel is their maw."

Mr. William Rees, the Mayor of Haverfordwest, can now echo the prayer. But then he should not tempt ecclesiastical rapacity by keeping 'black pigs.' White pigs would have been safe—their very colour would be a burning satire upon ecclesiastical cupidity. But black pigs—why it was tempting the levy of black mail—they were a congenial prize, and ecclesiasticism swooped upon its favourite quarry."

**CROYDON CHURCH-RATE.**—On Thursday evening a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Lecture-hall, Croydon, to listen to an address by J. Carvell Williams, Esq., of London, on the subject of Church-rates. The chair was taken by Thomas Alcock, Esq., M.P. for East Surrey. The chairman in his address expressed his hope, as a Churchman, that this unjust and unnecessary impost would soon be totally abolished by act of Parliament. Mr. Williams then addressed the meeting, and in an able, effective, and humorous speech reviewed the principal points of the Church-rate controversy. The lecture was arranged for by the Local Church-rate Abolition Committee, who intend to offer a vigorous opposition to the levying of any more Church-rates in this populous parish.

**THE LATE MARRIAGE OF A CHRISTIAN AND A TURK.**—A curious set of documents relating to the marriage of Mahmoud Effendi, the Turk, with Miss Heaton, has been published. One is the protest of "Edward Heaton," the father of the young lady. He regards the baptism of Mahmoud as a mere mockery, declares that the marriage was effected in defiance of his authority, and wholly against his fatherly will, and signifies his entire approval of the conduct adopted by Mr. Bliss, the curate. Two passages from a postscript to his protest will illustrate his feelings.

I desire that nothing in this protest may give offence to any party, as I write it under the bitterest feelings of mortification that a father can know; and when I find that in addition to my child's rebellion against me another man stands up, and a total stranger to me, to usurp my paternity, it does seem that my grey hairs have been cruelly mocked. . . . Thank you once more, good Mr. Bliss—fear nothing—whatever may be the menace; and when the last accents of my child have died for ever on my fond ear, yours, yes yours, forbidding her marriage, shall take their place.

The other documents are letters from Mahmoud Effendi to the Reverend Mr. St. Aubyn, and to a friend. The former is dated London, 27th January. Mahmoud says:—

I returned to London from the country, on account of the summons of my Ambassador here. He desired me at once to leave England for Turkey for what I have done, and told me there to deny that I had become a Christian, which, he said, "will not prevent you continuing it in heart." I answered him, "No; I have become a Christian in heart and principle—I shall not hide it from any one." I am sorry to inform you that my pay is stopped.

In his letter to a friend, Mahmoud says that he has been told that if he returns to Turkey, and does not recant, he will be killed. He will therefore live in England, as under no circumstances will he disavow his "firm belief and faith in Christianity."

The Ambassador has stopped my pay: but, thanks to God Almighty, I and my wife can live a couple of months without the aid of my friends. But meanwhile, the case will be publicly declared in this country, to see what can be done for us. My case is written to Lord Shaftesbury, and a few others know it from myself. If in case that any one may require to know about my practical mining, may I refer to you? I am sure I shall be better taken care of by my friends and Christian brothers in England than in my own country.

**THE ECCLESIASTICAL INQUIRY AT LIVERPOOL.**—The charges against the Rev. R. A. Gent, curate of Dr. McNeale's church, for intemperance, &c., entirely broke down. The commission sat five days. The result was, that the commissioners pronounced a full and unqualified acquittal, holding that there were not even *prima facie* grounds for instituting the inquiry. The mob that had cheered the evidence in Mr. Gent's favour broke out into a prolonged shout, carried Mr. Gent to his carriage, and, taking out the horses, drew him some distance towards his home—

desisting from completing his triumphal entry only at his urgent request. The subscription for Mr. Gent's expenses amounts to upwards of 500*l.*, and a subscription has also been started for a testimonial to Mrs. Gent. Dr. McNeale has dismissed the schoolmaster, sexton, pew-opener, and church-cleaner attached to St. Paul's, all of whom were witnesses against the Rev. Mr. Gent.

**SOME NEW INDIAN BISHOPS.**—It is not improbable may be created out of the diocese of Calcutta, now vacant by the death of Dr. Wilson. So long ago as 1842, Bishop Wilson urged upon the Government of the day the necessity of a sub-division of his diocese by the appointment of a bishop for the North-West Provinces. It is thought that the following sees will be erected:—One for Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, one for Assam and the north-east frontier, one for Orissa, and one for Berar and the Nerbudda district.

## Religious Intelligence.

**THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND ST. MARGARET SERVICES.**—On Sunday evening the sixth of the Westminster Abbey Services, designed for the benefit of the working classes, was held in the nave of that building. In order to provide accommodation for those who are unable to obtain admission into the abbey, special services have been instituted in St. Margaret's Church, and both edifices were on Sunday night filled to overflowing. At the abbey, there was, as usual, full choral service, prayers being said by the Rev. J. O. Haden, M.A., one of the junior canons, and the lessons were read by the Very Rev. Dr. Trench, the Dean of Westminster. The Rev. Dr. G. Moberly, head-master of Winchester College, was then preacher. He selected for his text the 8th chapter of St. John's Gospel, the 33rd and following verses:—

"They answered him, We be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man: how sayest thou, Ye shall be made free? Jesus answered them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin. And the servant abideth not in the house for ever: but the Son abideth ever. If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

At St. Margaret's Church there was an overwhelming congregation. Archdeacon Sinclair, who preached, chose for his text the 14th verse of the 1st chapter of the Acts of the Apostles:—

"These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication."

The Archdeacon began by adverting to the devout character here attributed by the inspired historian to the primitive Christians, and then contrasted with it the neglect of religious ordinances so unhappily prevalent in this country, where, he said, there are millions baptised in the church of Christ, and calling themselves Christians, who do not scruple to forsake the assembling of themselves together, and to spend the Lord's day in utter idleness, in secular business, or in amusement.

One obstacle to attendance on public worship among the working classes, was the irreligious state of mind engendered by the licentiousness of the press, and the style of reading to which those classes were unhappily addicted. Another cause of absence from public ordinances of religion, one which had a wide operation, but has not hitherto received the notice it deserved, was the moral and religious disadvantage under which the inhabitants of cities were placed in consequence of their almost exclusive familiarity with the works of man and their comparatively scanty acquaintance with the works of God. In conclusion, the Archdeacon adverted to the inattention paid to religious observances on the Continent on Sundays, and gave his opinion that to be criticising architecture, admiring pictures, and listening with approbation to instrumental and vocal music, while the professed object of the meeting was to obtain forgiveness of sins and the blessing of the Almighty, was, to say the least of it, very nearly allied to profaneness.

**EXETER HALL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.**—On Sunday evening the Rev. W. Chalmers, of the Presbyterian Chapel, Marylebone, preached at Exeter Hall. It was announced that these special services will be continued during twelve more successive Sundays. Next Sunday evening the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury, will preach a funeral sermon in memory of the lamented General Havelock. The names of the clergymen who will follow in regular succession are: the Rev. Francis Tucker, of Camden-road Chapel; the Rev. F. A. West, president of the Wesleyan Conference; the Rev. Samuel B. Bergne, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; the Rev. W. J. Tweedle, Wesleyan minister, Lambeth; the Rev. W. G. Lewis, of Bayswater; the Rev. A. M. Henderson, of Claremont Chapel; the Rev. Theophilus Pearson, of Tottenham; the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, of Clayland's Chapel; the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar; the Rev. John Howard Hinton, of Devonshire-square Chapel; and the Rev. W. Kirkus, of St. Thomas's Chapel, Hackney.

**REV. ARTHUR MURSELL'S LECTURES.**—A townsman who heard the lecture in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, last Sunday afternoon, says that on the opening of the doors at half-past one—an hour and a half before the time for the commencement of the lecture—the street in front of the Free Trade Hall was crowded with persons eager for admittance. The hall was speedily filled, and hundreds went away unable to obtain admittance. Upwards of 7,000 people were present, and though they belonged to all classes, their demeanour was most orderly and attentive. The title of the lecture was "Watchman, what of the night?" and the most telling part was an imaginative sketch representing a dream of Havelock. The Rev. James Mursell, of Kettering, an elder brother of the lecturer, occupied the chair.—We



understand that about 1,000 copies of Mr. Mursell's lectures are sold in Leicester weekly, and that they have almost superseded the sale of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons in this town.—*Leicester Mercury*. [On Thursday, the 18th, Mr. Mursell lectures on "John Howard," at Exeter Hall.]

**THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.**—"What next—and next?" The manager of a theatre has turned missionary! Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Drury-lane, has opened the Panopticon (which he has dignified with the title of the Alhambra Palace) for a series of religious services. He has retained the Rev. J. H. Rutherford, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the four Sundays in February, and the Rev. gentleman made his first appearance on Sunday, in pursuance of this arrangement. The admission in the morning, when the sermon was the only attraction, was free; but in the evening, when the sermon was supplemented by the performance of a selection of music from Handel's "Messiah," a charge was made, notwithstanding which, however, a large number of persons presented themselves within the building. The evening service commenced with a short prayer, followed by the 100th Psalm, which was sung by the entire assemblage. The rev. gentleman then read a portion of the 3rd chapter of St. John, and offered up another prayer. He then addressed himself to his sermon, taking as his text, 2 Cor. ix. 15, "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." The sermon was unreasonably long for the occasion, and the people manifested their impatience towards the close by unmistakable fits of coughing—a hint which the rev. gentleman alone seemed unable to understand. The sermon, however, came at last to an end, and then, after the singing of the doxology, and the pronouncing of the benediction, the rev. gentleman retired from the platform. Strange sounds then rose upon the ear, but they were found to proceed from the tuning of fiddles, &c., and after a delay of a few minutes, during which the principal vocalists made their way to the footlights (one lady among them, by-the-bye, figuring without a bonnet), the overture to the "Messiah" commenced. The less we say, however, about the musical performance the better.—*Morning Star*. [It seems that the admission in the evening was by shilling tickets, to be obtained from the music-sellers, and that the performance was advertised in the usual style. In a letter to our contemporary Mr. Rutherford says:—"I consented to open the Alhambra Palace because it has long been my conviction that we cannot have too many places for the preaching of the Gospel; and because my stipulation was agreed to, that, in the morning it should be open to all classes free of charge. I had reason to expect that the selection of music would be such as is sung in the choral services of the Church of England, and that nothing would occur incompatible with true worship. When, at the close of my sermon last night, I found the singing was turned into a 'Sunday amusement,' I at once stated that I would not again preach under similar circumstances."]

**CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE REV. JAMES TURNER'S MINISTRY AT KNUTSFORD.**—On Tuesday evening week a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of Knutsford and the surrounding neighbourhood took place at the Royal George Hotel, in commemoration of the Rev. James Turner having been fifty years the pastor of the Independent Church in that town. Persons of various denominations flocked to pay a tribute of respect to the venerable pastor, and visitors from Macclesfield, Congleton, Sandbach, Middlewich, Northwich, Bowdon, and the adjoining districts, participated in the interesting proceedings. Ample provision was made for the numerous guests, and the Assembly Rooms of the Royal George Hotel were thronged with a goodly company, numbering upwards of 500. Tea was served soon after four o'clock, after which the large assembly room was re-arranged so as to accommodate the whole company. R. Dutton, Esq., of Stanthorne Hall, presided, and was supported by G. Hadfield, Esq., M.P.; Rev. G. B. Kidd, Macclesfield; Rev. J. Marshall, Over; Rev. W. Rhodes, Sandbach; Rev. R. G. Milne, Tintwistle; Rev. C. Chapman, Chester; Rev. H. T. Robjohns, Bowdon, &c., &c. Many of these gentlemen took part in the subsequent proceedings, which our narrow space will not allow us to report. Amongst them was Mr. Hadfield, M.P., who presented Mr. Turner with a beautifully worked purse, the produce of the skill and industry of a Christian lady from motives of respect for a veteran in the cause of Christianity. The purse, he would venture to say, would be more highly prized than even its contents, valuable as they were, amounting to 143l. Sometimes in Manchester he challenged people to do a good work. He recollected on one occasion he challenged them to raise 1,000l. for a certain useful object, and promised that if they did so he would add 100l.; now, he would give 100l. to his friends at Knutsford if they would only set about the work of building a new place of worship. The influence of such men as Mr. Turner was felt throughout the whole of the Dissenting community. Mr. Griffiths, of Manchester, presented Mr. Turner with a very cordial address from the members of the church and congregation under his care, enumerating Mr. Turner's services amongst them, and affectionately expressing their great regard for him as a friend and minister. It was signed by Mr. R. Dutton, chairman, Messrs. George Hadfield, M.P., Edward Clarke, and John Griffiths. Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, read several letters from distant friends, expressing warm congratulations and wishes for the success of the undertaking. One conveyed a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the ministers and deacons of the Independent Chapel, Liverpool, Dr. Raffles in the

chair. Another letter was signed by the Rev. Patrick Thomson, on behalf of the pastor and deacons of the Independent Church assembled in Grosvenor-street Chapel, Manchester; another from Dr. Raffles, in which he suggested that the celebration of the jubilee should be signalled by the erection of a new chapel in the town of Knutsford. Letters were also read from the Rev. John Kelly, Liverpool; Rev. J. Moore, Congleton; Rev. D. S. Spedding, curate of Knutsford; and T. Roscoe, Esq., all of which conveyed, in complimentary terms, a hearty approval of the object of the meeting.

**EAGLE-COURT SUNDAY SCHOOLS, CLERKENWELL.**—On the evening of the 2nd inst., the twenty-second anniversary of these useful schools was held at Spencer-place Chapel; Rev. J. H. Cooke presiding. The report was read by the superintendent, Mr. Fuller, and spoke of discouragements during the past year, yet of present prosperity. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Russell, of Shoreditch; J. Weir, D.D., of Islington; W. Radbourne, of Hampstead; W. Barker, of Church-street, Blackfriars; and J. Stanion, of Shacklewell. Mr. T. T. Jollerfield, City missionary, closed with prayer.

**BOND-STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER.**—A meeting of the members of the church and congregation was held on Tuesday evening week, for the purpose of providing for the liabilities connected with that place of worship, amounting to about 500l. The meeting thought it advisable to raise an additional sum for prospective contingencies, and the whole subscription promised realised nearly 800l.—*Leicester Mercury*.

**CREDITON.**—The ordination of the Rev. Mr. Snell took place on the 13th ult. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Clapson. He described the nature of a Christian Church, and afterwards offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Topsham, put the usual questions, which were answered in a suitable manner by Mr. Snell. The charge was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, of Exeter, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Slater preached a sermon setting forth the duties of the people to their minister. Between the services the friends dined together.

**ISLE OF WIGHT, NITON.**—On Wednesday evening week, a *soirée* was held at the Baptist Chapel, Niton, on the occasion of the retirement, from ill-health, of the Rev. J. C. Green, who has held the pastorate of this church during the last ten years. The chapel was tastefully decorated. After tea a public meeting was held, when a presentation of plate, in the form of an elegant tea and coffee service, took place. Mr. L. Palmer, one of the deacons, on behalf of the church, tendered the acceptance of the gift to Mr. Green as an expression of their esteem for himself, and of their appreciation of the good which had resulted to themselves, and to the parish, from his labours. Mr. Green acknowledged the present with much feeling. Several lay brethren, who had assisted in conducting the public services when Mr. Green had been laid aside, addressed the meeting. Pieces of music were sung at intervals by the choir, and the meeting separated with mutual congratulations on the gratifying character of the proceedings of the evening. During Mr. Green's pastorate a new chapel has been built; and day schools and a mechanics' institute have been established through his instrumentality.

The Rev. Dr. MORISON, of Brompton, has now formally resigned the editorship of the *Evangelical Magazine*, and is succeeded by the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington.

**FINSBURY CHAPEL.**—Mr. Henry N. Barnett, of Bristol, has been elected minister of South-place Chapel, Finsbury, the pulpit of which was formerly occupied by Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P.

**ZION CHAPEL, CHATHAM.**—This place of public worship was erected about thirty-six years ago, at a cost of 1,700l. The debt was progressively reduced till in 1855 it only amounted to 300l. Lately it was resolved to endeavour to clear off the debt. At a social meeting held on the 19th ult., the Rev. James Coutts, the pastor, in the chair, it was announced that 263l. had been collected by cards and donations. The remaining 37l. was subscribed ere the meeting separated, and thus the burden has been entirely removed. The church is prospering. Since the beginning of last year thirty-four members have been added to its number.

**CASTLE GATE CHAPEL, SHREWSBURY.—EXTINCTION OF THE DEBT.**—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 30th, 1857, a public tea-meeting was held in the School-room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. Mr. Woodall occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Edward Hill, pastor of the church; Revs. J. Maysey, of Wellington; J. Lockwood, of Oswestry; H. Bennet (Primitive Methodist); L. Roberts, of Dorrington, and T. Jones, of Pontesbury, &c. In his address, the Rev. E. Hill gave a brief outline of the history of the congregation. On the 10th of September, 1843, a number of persons who had before worshipped in the Swan Hill Chapel, met for the first time as a separate congregation, and on the 13th of December of that year, fifty-five of these persons formed themselves into a Christian church. On the 25th of June, 1844, the foundation-stone of the chapel was laid, and on the 4th of March, 1845, the chapel was opened. The preachers at the opening services were the Revs. Dr. Raffles, J. A. James, and Dr. Urwick. The site cost 700l., and the building, including the gallery, &c., 2,398l.; 721l. has been paid as interest on moneys borrowed, so that the actual cost of the chapel has been nearly 4,000l. About 400l., including 200l. from one gentleman, was contributed by persons not connected with the congregation, 80l. of which was collected by Mr. Hill in Birmingham. Mr. Broomhall, then residing in Madras, generously offered to give 100l.

if the congregation would raise the remainder of the sum required before the end of the year 1857. This generous offer was accepted, and the people summoned all their strength for a last effort. At the meeting it was announced that the whole of the debt was paid, and that the treasurer had a few pounds in hand. During the last fourteen years, 7,000l. has been raised by the church and congregation, and 178 persons have been received into the church. The present number of members is 123. There are nearly 300 scholars in the Sabbath school.

**NORTH WALSHAM, NORFOLK.**—On Wednesday last, the new Congregational Chapel at North Walsham was opened for public worship. The services, which were of an interesting character, and were numerous attended, commenced at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, when, after the Scriptures had been read, and prayer offered by the Rev. W. A. Courtenay, of North Walsham, and J. Browne, B.A., of Wrentham, an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Alexander, of Norwich. The following ministers also assisted in the service, viz.: the Rev. B. Moneymont, of Mundley; E. Jeffery, of Oulton; and W. H. Smith, of Watton. At five o'clock about 200 persons sat down to an excellent tea in the old chapel, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. A. Courtenay, J. Alexander, and J. Hallett, of Norwich, and W. H. Smith. At seven o'clock in the evening, a second service was held in the new chapel, when, after the Scriptures had been read, and prayer offered by the Rev. J. Hallett, a sermon was preached by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, of Norwich. The Revs. W. A. Courtenay, T. Pearson, of North Walsham, J. Browne, B.A., and A. Scarr, of Aylsham, also took part in the service. The collections, &c., amounted to 30l. The building in style is Gothic transitional, the main body being early English in character, and the front decorated. It will accommodate about 450 persons.

## Correspondence.

### SUSTENTATION FUND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read with interest your article on the "Sustentation Fund," and the letter of "An Inquirer" on the same subject. With much that has been said I quite agree, but I cannot but think that both yourself and your correspondent have dealt rather too severely with ministers in laying upon them so much of the blame of their inadequate support. That in many instances it is to be attributed to their inefficiency I am quite prepared to admit. If a minister in a large and populous town like the one in which "An Inquirer" resides receives inadequate support; if in so wide a field for his exertions he fails to collect a congregation who will provide him with a sufficient maintenance, the fault must be to a great extent his own. His failure would arise, partly at least, from his want of piety or ability, or adaptation of energy. But it often happens that a minister is located in a district where the population is small, and the sphere of labour limited, but where his services are urgently needed. Permit me to illustrate this by stating a few facts in regard to my own sphere of labour. I am an Independent minister in a large village, where the population, though large for a village, is still very limited. My congregation numbers between two and three hundred persons, the majority of whom are poor. My salary is 90l. per annum with a house rent free. To raise this sum, and to support the institutions of the church, the people exert themselves to the utmost. One person contributes nearly thirty pounds per annum, and two or three others from ten to twelve pounds each. To expect a larger salary from the same people would be unreasonable, and to add to the congregation others who could materially increase the salary would in the present state of the population of the neighbourhood be almost impossible. Now, assuming that this salary is inadequate, whose fault, I ask, is it? Is it not the people's, for, as I have already said, they exert themselves to the utmost. It is not the minister's, for however inefficient he may be, no man, not even Mr. Spurgeon, could, among so limited a population, raise a much larger congregation or obtain a much larger salary. The fault appears to me to be in the extreme to which the idea of Independency has been carried in our churches, and to the want of that combined operation which such an arrangement as the proposed Sustentation Fund would tend to bring about.

May I add one word respecting your suggestion that ministers should engage in some business when their salaries are insufficient for their maintenance. I see nothing in their doing so that would be unworthy of their office, but for two reasons your suggestion appears to me to be in most cases impracticable.

1. Ministers who have left business and devoted themselves to a life of study become in a great measure disqualified for business.

2. The duties of the ministry, if discharged faithfully and efficiently, require the whole of a minister's time and energies. If a minister prepares his sermons as he ought to prepare them, if he visits the afflicted and the poor as he ought to visit them, if to promote the spiritual and intellectual improvement of his people he conducts Bible Classes and gives lectures, if (as he ought to do) he conducts open-air services in the summer and special services for the working classes in the winter, if he does these things only, he will have no time for business occupations. If ministers are inefficient now, how much more so would they be if their time was occupied in business and their minds harassed with its cares.

Hoping that this discussion will stimulate ministers to greater earnestness, and the churches to great liberality, I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

A TRUTH-SEEKER.

### ENGLAND INVITED TO BOW TO DESPOTISM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Parliament has now met. Let each lover of his country do his duty in petitioning Parliament on every subject in which he feels interested. Let him petition singly; he, by sending his petition, will be acting as Paul did, in reference to his rights as a Roman citizen, in the channel which God in his providence has afforded



practices ought not to be in any way patronised or supported by the Government. That this meeting believes that the evangelisation of India will be best promoted by abstinence on the part of the Government from any acts calculated to produce the impression that it regards the conversion of the population as part of the business of the State.

He believed there never was a people so rebuked by Providence as the English people were at this day by the calamities in India; and if they did not learn that lesson, a harder one, he feared, was in store for them. They could not advance Christianity by physical force—nor would it now do to repeat in the East the grand mistake which was made in the West. (Cheers.) India could not be evangelised unless the gospel came to the people as a message of peace; and to employ any instrumentality inconsistent with its principles, would but retard its progress. (Cheers.) The Rev. H. RICHARDS seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. A petition to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the principles of the resolution, was then agreed to, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

On Monday afternoon week, a meeting representing various religious denominations, was held at Leeds, in the Court House, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament and memorialising her Majesty's Ministers for the removal, in the future administration of Indian affairs, of all existing impediments to the profession of Christianity; for abstaining from all Government sanction to idolatry, and for making the policy of the Government of India one of strict impartiality and justice with respect to religion. The Mayor (Peter Fairbairn, Esq.), who had called the meeting in pursuance of a requisition presented to him, occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. Hook proposed the following resolution:—

That the circumstances of the present period seem not only to allow, but to call for, an expression of opinion from the country as to the future policy of the Government of India with reference to religion.

All they wanted of the Government was, he said, not to assist them—perhaps they would not all be agreed upon that point—but at least to protect them. (Hear, hear.) And, whether protected or not, they would, as Christians, go forth into the great Indian empire, and they would, with God's blessing, go forth assured of success. (Applause.) JOHN HORE SHAW, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. Wm. GUEST (Independent). EDWARD BAINES, Esq., moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—

That, whilst fully acknowledging the difficulties of governing a vast and bigoted population like that of India, this meeting believes that the concessions made to native prejudices have gone beyond the rule of impartiality, and raised actual impediments to the spread of Christianity; and that it is most important that in any legislation on the government of India, as well as in the administration of its affairs, very careful provision should be made for the removal of all existing impediments to the profession of Christianity, and for the abstaining from all governmental sanction to idolatry, and for securing to all classes, whether Christian, heathen, or Mohammedan, entire religious freedom, so far as is compatible with civil rights and public order.

Mr. Baines said he was not disposed to cast any severe blame upon the intention and spirit with which the East India Company had governed India, in regard to the question of religion. His conscientious belief was that their principle had been one of impartiality—that their object and their spirit had been one of impartiality; but he believed also that their impartiality had degenerated into timidity, and they had been so desirous to act impartially towards the heathen that they had gradually rather favoured Hindoo and Mohammedan superstitions, and discouraged efforts in favour of the extension of the Christian religion. (Hear, hear.) In proof of this position he quoted many authorities, and concluded by giving his reasons why he felt it impossible to advocate any species of Government action for teaching the Hindoos. The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. BLOMEFIELD, Incumbent of St. George's, and was, like the preceding one, carried unanimously. A memorial to her Majesty, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, founded on the second resolution, were then agreed to, and signed by the Mayor on behalf of the meeting.

THE REV. CANON STOWELL AND THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—At the annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, held on Friday in the Free Trade Hall, the Rev. Canon Stowell, referring to the importance of the veto of the society, said, a large proportion of the younger clergy were preparing to be the pioneers of the Church of Rome in the Church of England, and some of our bishops were caught in the snare, and were either dupes or designers in the matter. The last number of the *Quarterly Review* stated that a theological college had been established at Cuddesden by the Bishop of Oxford, and three or four other bishops had agreed to accept a full year's residence at Cuddesden, in lieu of the Cambridge voluntary or the theological lecture of Oxford. The same periodical stated that the chapel of the college was "fitted up with every fantastic decoration to which a party meaning has been assigned;" that the so-called altar "affects in every particular the closest approximation to the Romish model;" that the service of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is "conducted with genuflections, rinsings of cups in the piscina, and other ceremonial acts, foreign to the ritual and usages of the Church of England;" and, lastly, that a service-book is in use in the chapel "concocted from the canonical Hours of the Romish Church." One of the students, himself on the eve of going to Rome, stated that it was impossible for any student to pass through that college without becoming a Romanist. It was high time these things were exposed, for we had been asleep too long. The rev. gentleman announced that a monster meeting would be held on Thursday week, in the Free-trade

Hall, to insist that the religious element should enter largely into any reform in the government of India. —*Manchester Examiner*.

THE PROPOSED WORKING-CLASS SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—The Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission denies that any application has been made to that body for help to prepare St. Paul's Cathedral for the special services, or that any grant is contemplated.

CHURCH-RATES AND "BLACK PIGS."—From the *Haverfordwest Telegraph* we copy the following advertisement:—

THREE BLACK PIGS to be SOLD.

On MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 8, 1858, at One o'clock in the Afternoon, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the MARKET-PLACE, MILFORD, THREE BLACK PIGS, of a Noted and Choice Breed, the property of William Rees, Esq., Mayor of Haverfordwest, seized under a distress warrant for Church-rates.

Upon this our contemporary remarks: "The mere announcement that three pigs were to be sold to prop up the tottering fabric of ecclesiasticism would have been a bald and common-place fact. But the speciality and particularity of the advertisement, 'Three Black Pigs,' show most definitely the character of the transaction, and betrays the practised hand of an esoteric teacher. 'Three Black Pigs!' What a munificent power of sarcasm is displayed by the writer, and what a critical nicety of selection was evinced by the churchwarden who distrained. Milton prays to be delivered from

'the jaw  
Of ravenous wolves whose Gospel is their maw.'

Mr. William Rees, the Mayor of Haverfordwest, can now echo the prayer. But then he should not tempt ecclesiastical rapacity by keeping 'black pigs.' White pigs would have been safe—their very colour would be a burning satire upon ecclesiastical cupidity. But black pigs—why it was tempting the levy of black mail—they were a congenial prize, and ecclesiasticism swooped upon its favourite quarry."

CROYDON CHURCH-RATE.—On Thursday evening a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Lecture-hall, Croydon, to listen to an address by J. Carvell Williams, Esq., of London, on the subject of Church-rates. The chair was taken by Thomas Alcock, Esq., M.P. for East Surrey. The chairman in his address expressed his hope, as a Churchman, that this unjust and unnecessary impost would soon be totally abolished by act of Parliament. Mr. Williams then addressed the meeting, and in an able, effective, and humorous speech reviewed the principal points of the Church-rate controversy. The lecture was arranged for by the Local Church-rate Abolition Committee, who intend to offer a vigorous opposition to the levying of any more Church-rates in this populous parish.

THE LATE MARRIAGE OF A CHRISTIAN AND A TURK.—A curious set of documents relating to the marriage of Mahmoud Effendi, the Turk, with Miss Heaton, has been published. One is the protest of "Edward Heaton," the father of the young lady. He regards the baptism of Mahmoud as a mere mockery, declares that the marriage was effected in defiance of his authority, and wholly against his fatherly will, and signifies his entire approval of the conduct adopted by Mr. Bliss, the curate. Two passages from a postscript to his protest will illustrate his feelings.

I desire that nothing in this protest may give offence to any party, as I write it under the bitterest feelings of mortification that a father can know; and when I find that in addition to my child's rebellion against me another man stands up, and a total stranger to me, to usurp my paternity, it does seem that my grey hairs have been cruelly mocked. . . . Thank you once more, good Mr. Bliss—fear nothing—whatever may be the menace; and when the last accents of my child have died for ever on my fond ear, yours, yes yours, forbidding her marriage, shall take their place.

The other documents are letters from Mahmoud Effendi to the Reverend Mr. St. Aubyn, and to a friend. The former is dated London, 27th January. Mahmoud says:—

I returned to London from the country, on account of the summons of my Ambassador here. He desired me at once to leave England for Turkey for what I have done, and told me there to deny that I had become a Christian, which, he said, "will not prevent you continuing it in heart." I answered him, "No; I have become a Christian in heart and principle—I shall not hide it from any one." I am sorry to inform you that my pay is stopped.

In his letter to a friend, Mahmoud says that he has been told that if he returns to Turkey, and does not recant, he will be killed. He will therefore live in England, as under no circumstances will he disavow his "firm belief and faith in Christianity."

The Ambassador has stopped my pay; but, thanks to God Almighty, I and my wife can live a couple of months without the aid of my friends. But meanwhile, the case will be publicly declared in this country, to see what can be done for us. My case is written to Lord Shaftesbury, and a few others know it from myself. If in case that any one may require to know about my practical nursing, may I refer to you? I am sure I shall be better taken care of by my friends and Christian brothers in England than in my own country.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL INQUIRY AT LIVERPOOL.—The charges against the Rev. R. A. Gent, curate of Dr. McNeale's church, for intemperance, &c., entirely broke down. The commission sat five days. The result was, that the commissioners pronounced a full and unqualified acquittal, holding that there were not even *prima facie* grounds for instituting the inquiry. The mob that had cheered the evidence in Mr. Gent's favour broke out into a prolonged shout, carried Mr. Gent to his carriage, and, taking out the horses, drew him some distance towards his home—

desisting from completing his triumphal entry only at his urgent request. The subscription for Mr. Gent's expenses amounts to upwards of 500*l.*, and a subscription has also been started for a testimonial to Mrs. Gent. Dr. McNeale has dismissed the school-master, sexton, pew-opener, and church-cleaner attached to St. Paul's, all of whom were witnesses against the Rev. Mr. Gent.

SOME NEW INDIAN BISHOPS.—It is not improbable may be created out of the diocese of Calcutta, now vacant by the death of Dr. Wilson. So long ago as 1842, Bishop Wilson urged upon the Government of the day the necessity of a sub-division of his diocese by the appointment of a bishop for the North-West Provinces. It is thought that the following sees will be erected:—One for Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasseem, one for Assam and the north-east frontier, one for Orissa, and one for Berar and the Nerbudda district.

## Religious Intelligence.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND ST. MARGARET SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the sixth of the Westminster Abbey Services, designed for the benefit of the working classes, was held in the nave of that building. In order to provide accommodation for those who are unable to obtain admission into the abbey, special services have been instituted in St. Margaret's Church, and both edifices were on Sunday night filled to overflowing. At the abbey, there was, as usual, full choral service, prayers being said by the Rev. J. C. Haden, M.A., one of the junior canons, and the lessons were read by the Very Rev. Dr. Trench, the Dean of Westminster. The Rev. Dr. G. Moberly, head-master of Winchester College, was then preacher. He selected for his text the 8th chapter of St. John's Gospel, the 33rd and following verses:—

"They answered him, We be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man: how sayest thou, Ye shall be made free? Jesus answered them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin. And the servant abideth not in the house for ever: but the Son abideth ever. If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

At St. Margaret's Church there was an overwhelming congregation. Archdeacon Sinclair, who preached, chose for his text the 14th verse of the 1st chapter of the Acts of the Apostles:—

"These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication."

The Archdeacon began by adverting to the devout character here attributed by the inspired historian to the primitive Christians, and then contrasted with it the neglect of religious ordinances so unhappily prevalent in this country, where, he said, there are millions baptised in the church of Christ, and calling themselves Christians, who do not scruple to forsake the assembling of themselves together, and to spend the Lord's day in utter idleness, in secular business, or in amusement.

One obstacle to attendance on public worship among the working classes, was the irreligious state of mind engendered by the licentiousness of the press, and the style of reading to which those classes were unhappily addicted. Another cause of absence from public ordinances of religion, one which had a wide operation, but has not hitherto received the notice it deserved, was the moral and religious disadvantage under which the inhabitants of cities were placed in consequence of their almost exclusive familiarity with the works of man and their comparatively scanty acquaintance with the works of God. In conclusion, the Archdeacon adverted to the inattention paid to religious observances on the Continent on Sundays, and gave his opinion that to be criticising architecture, admiring pictures, and listening with approbation to instrumental and vocal music, while the professed object of the meeting was to obtain forgiveness of sins and the blessing of the Almighty, was, to say the least of it, very nearly allied to profaneness.

EXETER HALL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Sunday evening the Rev. W. Chalmers, of the Presbyterian Chapel, Marylebone, preached at Exeter Hall. It was announced that these special services will be continued during twelve more successive Sundays. Next Sunday evening the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury, will preach a funeral sermon in memory of the lamented General Havelock. The names of the clergymen who will follow in regular succession are: the Rev. Francis Tucker, of Camden-road Chapel; the Rev. F. A. West, president of the Wesleyan Conference; the Rev. Samuel B. Berge, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; the Rev. W. J. Tweedle, Wesleyan minister, Lambeth; the Rev. W. G. Lewis, of Bayswater; the Rev. A. M. Henderson, of Claremont Chapel; the Rev. Theophilus Pearson, of Tottenham; the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, of Clayland's Chapel; the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar; the Rev. John Howard Hinton, of Devonshire-square Chapel; and the Rev. W. Kirkus, of St. Thomas's Chapel, Hackney.

REV. ARTHUR MURSELL'S LECTURES.—A townsman who heard the lecture in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, last Sunday afternoon, says that on the opening of the doors at half-past one—an hour and a half before the time for the commencement of the lecture—the street in front of the Free Trade Hall was crowded with persons eager for admittance. The hall was speedily filled, and hundreds went away unable to obtain admittance. Upwards of 7,000 people were present, and though they belonged to all classes, their demeanour was most orderly and attentive. The title of the lecture was "Watchman, what of the night?" and the most telling part was an imaginative sketch representing a dream of Havelock. The Rev. James Mursell, of Kettering, an elder brother of the lecturer, occupied the chair.—We



understand that about 1,000 copies of Mr. Mursell's lectures are sold in Leicester weekly, and that they have almost superseded the sale of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons in this town.—*Leicester Mercury*. [On Thursday, the 18th, Mr. Mursell lectures on "John Howard," at Exeter Hall.]

THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.—"What next—and next?" The manager of a theatre has turned missionary! Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Drury-lane, has opened the Panopticon (which he has dignified with the title of the Alhambra Palace) for a series of religious services. He has retained the Rev. J. H. Rutherford, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the four Sundays in February, and the Rev. gentleman made his first appearance on Sunday, in pursuance of this arrangement. The admission in the morning, when the sermon was the only attraction, was free; but in the evening, when the sermon was supplemented by the performance of a selection of music from Handel's "Messiah," a charge was made, notwithstanding which, however, a large number of persons presented themselves within the building. The evening service commenced with a short prayer, followed by the 100th Psalm, which was sung by the entire assemblage. The rev. gentleman then read a portion of the 3rd chapter of St. John, and offered up another prayer. He then addressed himself to his sermon, taking as his text, 2 Cor. ix. 15, "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." The sermon was unreasonably long for the occasion, and the people manifested their impatience towards the close by unmistakable fits of coughing—a hint which the rev. gentleman alone seemed unable to understand. The sermon, however, came at last to an end, and then, after the singing of the doxology, and the pronouncing of the benediction, the rev. gentleman retired from the platform. Strange sounds then rose upon the ear, but they were found to proceed from the tuning of fiddles, &c., and after a delay of a few minutes, during which the principal vocalists made their way to the footlights (one lady among them, by-the-bye, figuring without a bonnet), the overture to the "Messiah" commenced. The less we say, however, about the musical performance the better.—*Morning Star*. [It seems that the admission in the evening was by shilling tickets, to be obtained from the music-sellers, and that the performance was advertised in the usual style. In a letter to our contemporary Mr. Rutherford says:—"I consented to open the Alhambra Palace because it has long been my conviction that we cannot have too many places for the preaching of the Gospel; and because my stipulation was agreed to, that, in the morning it should be open to all classes free of charge. I had reason to expect that the selection of music would be such as is sung in the choral services of the Church of England, and that nothing would occur incompatible with true worship. When, at the close of my sermon last night, I found the singing was turned into a 'Sunday amusement,' I at once stated that I would not again preach under similar circumstances."]

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE REV. JAMES TURNER'S MINISTRY AT KNUTSFORD.—On Tuesday evening week a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of Knutsford and the surrounding neighbourhood took place at the Royal George Hotel, in commemoration of the Rev. James Turner having been fifty years the pastor of the Independent Church in that town. Persons of various denominations flocked to pay a tribute of respect to the venerable pastor, and visitors from Macclesfield, Congleton, Sandbach, Middlewich, Northwich, Bowdon, and the adjoining districts, participated in the interesting proceedings. Ample provision was made for the numerous guests, and the Assembly Rooms of the Royal George Hotel were thronged with a goodly company, numbering upwards of 500. Tea was served soon after four o'clock, after which the large assembly room was re-arranged so as to accommodate the whole company. R. Dutton, Esq., of Stanthorpe Hall, presided, and was supported by G. Hadfield, Esq., M.P.; Rev. G. B. Kidd, Macclesfield; Rev. J. Marshall, Over; Rev. W. Rhodes, Sandbach; Rev. R. G. Milne, Tintwistle; Rev. C. Chapman, Chester; Rev. H. T. Robjohns, Bowdon, &c., &c. Many of these gentlemen took part in the subsequent proceedings, which our narrow space will not allow us to report. Amongst them was Mr. Hadfield, M.P., who presented Mr. Turner with a beautifully worked purse, the produce of the skill and industry of a Christian lady from motives of respect for a veteran in the cause of Christianity. The purse, he would venture to say, would be more highly prized than even its contents, valuable as they were, amounting to 143s. Sometimes in Manchester he challenged people to do a good work. He recollected on one occasion he challenged them to raise 1,000*l.* for a certain useful object, and promised that if they did so he would add 100*l.*; now, he would give 100*l.* to his friends at Knutsford if they would only set about the work of building a new place of worship. The influence of such men as Mr. Turner was felt throughout the whole of the Dissenting community. Mr. Griffiths, of Manchester, presented Mr. Turner with a very cordial address from the members of the church and congregation under his care, enumerating Mr. Turner's services amongst them, and affectionately expressing their great regard for him as a friend and minister. It was signed by Mr. R. Dutton, chairman, Messrs. George Hadfield, M.P., Edward Clarke, and John Griffiths. Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, read several letters from distant friends, expressing warm congratulations and wishes for the success of the undertaking. One conveyed a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the ministers and deacons of the Independent Chapel, Liverpool, Dr. Raffles in the

chair. Another letter was signed by the Rev. Patrick Thomson, on behalf of the pastor and deacons of the Independent Church assembled in Grosvenor-street Chapel, Manchester; another from Dr. Raffles, in which he suggested that the celebration of the jubilee should be signalled by the erection of a new chapel in the town of Knutsford. Letters were also read from the Rev. John Kelly, Liverpool; Rev. J. Moore, Congleton; Rev. D. S. Spedding, curate of Knutsford; and T. Roscoe, Esq., all of which conveyed, in complimentary terms, a hearty approval of the object of the meeting.

EAGLE-COURT SUNDAY SCHOOLS, CLERKENWELL.—On the evening of the 2nd inst., the twenty-second anniversary of these useful schools was held at Spencer-place Chapel; Rev. J. H. Cooke presiding. The report was read by the superintendent, Mr. Fuller, and spoke of discouragements during the past year, yet of present prosperity. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Russell, of Shoreditch; J. Weir, D.D., of Islington; W. Radbourne, of Hampstead; W. Barker, of Church-street, Blackfriars; and J. Stanion, of Shacklewell. Mr. T. T. Jollerfield, City missionary, closed with prayer.

BOND-STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—A meeting of the members of the church and congregation was held on Tuesday evening week, for the purpose of providing for the liabilities connected with that place of worship, amounting to about 500*l.* The meeting thought it advisable to raise an additional sum for prospective contingencies, and the whole subscription promised realised nearly 800*l.*—*Leicester Mercury*.

CREDITON.—The ordination of the Rev. Mr. Snell took place on the 13th ult. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Clapson. He described the nature of a Christian Church, and afterwards offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Topsham, put the usual questions, which were answered in a suitable manner by Mr. Snell. The charge was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, of Exeter, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Slater preached a sermon setting forth the duties of the people to their minister. Between the services the friends dined together.

ISLE OF WIGHT, NITON.—On Wednesday evening week, a *soirée* was held at the Baptist Chapel, Niton, on the occasion of the retirement, from ill-health, of the Rev. J. C. Green, who has held the pastorate of this church during the last ten years. The chapel was tastefully decorated. After tea a public meeting was held, when a presentation of plate, in the form of an elegant tea and coffee service, took place. Mr. L. Palmer, one of the deacons, on behalf of the church, tendered the acceptance of the gift to Mr. Green as an expression of their esteem for himself, and of their appreciation of the good which had resulted to themselves, and to the parish, from his labours. Mr. Green acknowledged the present with much feeling. Several lay brethren, who had assisted in conducting the public services when Mr. Green had been laid aside, addressed the meeting. Pieces of music were sung at intervals by the choir, and the meeting separated with mutual congratulations on the gratifying character of the proceedings of the evening. During Mr. Green's pastorate a new chapel has been built; and day schools and a mechanics' institute have been established through his instrumentality.

The Rev. Dr. MORISON, of Brompton, has now formally resigned the editorship of the *Evangelical Magazine*, and is succeeded by the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington.

FINSBURY CHAPEL.—Mr. Henry N. Barnett, of Bristol, has been elected minister of South-place Chapel, Finsbury, the pulpit of which was formerly occupied by Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P.

ZION CHAPEL, CHATHAM.—This place of public worship was erected about thirty-six years ago, at a cost of 1,700*l.* The debt was progressively reduced till in 1855 it only amounted to 300*l.* Lately it was resolved to endeavour to clear off the debt. At a social meeting held on the 19th ult., the Rev. James Coutts, the pastor, in the chair, it was announced that 263*l.* had been collected by cards and donations. The remaining 37*l.* was subscribed ere the meeting separated, and thus the burden has been entirely removed. The church is prospering. Since the beginning of last year thirty-four members have been added to its number.

CASTLE GATE CHAPEL, SHREWSBURY.—EXTINCTION OF THE DEBT.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 30th, 1857, a public tea-meeting was held in the School-room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. Mr. Woodall occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Edward Hill, pastor of the church; Revs. J. Maysey, of Wellington; J. Lockwood, of Oswestry; H. Bennet (Primitive Methodist); L. Roberts, of Dorrington, and T. Jones, of Pontesbury, &c. In his address, the Rev. E. Hill gave a brief outline of the history of the congregation. On the 10th of September, 1813, a number of persons who had before worshipped in the Swan Hill Chapel, met for the first time as a separate congregation, and on the 13th of December of that year, fifty-five of these persons formed themselves into a Christian church. On the 25th of June, 1844, the foundation-stone of the chapel was laid, and on the 4th of March, 1845, the chapel was opened. The preachers at the opening services were the Revs. Dr. Raffles, J. A. James, and Dr. Urwick. The site cost 700*l.*, and the building, including the gallery, &c., 2,398*l.*; 721*l.* has been paid as interest on moneys borrowed, so that the actual cost of the chapel has been nearly 4,000*l.* About 400*l.*, including 200*l.* from one gentleman, was contributed by persons not connected with the congregation, 80*l.* of which was collected by Mr. Hill in Birmingham. Mr. Broomhall, then residing in Madras, generously offered to give 100*l.*

if the congregation would raise the remainder of the sum required before the end of the year 1857. This generous offer was accepted, and the people summoned all their strength for a last effort. At the meeting it was announced that the whole of the debt was paid, and that the treasurer had a few pounds in hand. During the last fourteen years, 7,000*l.* has been raised by the church and congregation, and 178 persons have been received into the church. The present number of members is 125. There are nearly 300 scholars in the Sabbath school.

NORTH WALSHAM, NORFOLK.—On Wednesday last, the new Congregational Chapel at North Walsham was opened for public worship. The services, which were of an interesting character, and were numerous attended, commenced at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, when, after the Scriptures had been read, and prayer offered by the Rev. W. A. Courtenay, of North Walsham, and J. Browne, B.A., of Wrentham, an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Alexander, of Norwich. The following ministers also assisted in the service, viz.: the Rev. B. Moneymment, of Mundesley; E. Jeffery, of Oulton; and W. H. Smith, of Watton. At five o'clock about 200 persons sat down to an excellent tea in the old chapel, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. A. Courtenay, J. Alexander, and J. Hallett, of Norwich, and W. H. Smith. At seven o'clock in the evening, a second service was held in the new chapel, when, after the Scriptures had been read, and prayer offered by the Rev. J. Hallett, a sermon was preached by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, of Norwich. The Revs. W. A. Courtenay, T. Pearson, of North Walsham, J. Browne, B.A., and A. Scarr, of Aylsham, also took part in the service. The collections, &c., amounted to 30*l.* The building in style is Gothic transitional, the main body being early English in character, and the front decorated. It will accommodate about 450 persons.

## Correspondence.

### SUSTENTATION FUND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read with interest your article on the "Sustentation Fund," and the letter of "An Inquirer" on the same subject. With much that has been said I quite agree, but I cannot but think that both yourself and your correspondent have dealt rather too severely with ministers in laying upon them so much of the blame of their inadequate support. That in many instances it is to be attributed to their inefficiency I am quite prepared to admit. If a minister in a large and populous town like the one in which "An Inquirer" resides receives inadequate support; if in so wide a field for his exertions he fails to collect a congregation who will provide him with a sufficient maintenance, the fault must be to a great extent his own. His failure would arise, partly at least, from his want of piety or ability, or adaptation or energy. But it often happens that a minister is located in a district where the population is small, and the sphere of labour limited, but where his services are urgently needed. Permit me to illustrate this by stating a few facts in regard to my own sphere of labour. I am an Independent minister in a large village, where the population, though large for a village, is still very limited. My congregation numbers between two and three hundred persons, the majority of whom are poor. My salary is 90*l.* per annum with a house rent free. To raise this sum, and to support the institutions of the church, the people exert themselves to the utmost. One person contributes nearly thirty pounds per annum, and two or three others from ten to twelve pounds each. To expect a larger salary from the same people would be unreasonable, and to add to the congregation others who could materially increase the salary would in the present state of the population of the neighbourhood be almost impossible. Now, assuming that this salary is inadequate, whose fault, I ask, is it? It is not the people's, for, as I have already said, they exert themselves to the utmost. It is not the minister's, for however inefficient he may be, no man, not even Mr. Spurgeon, could, among so limited a population, raise a much larger congregation or obtain a much larger salary. The fault appears to me to be in the extreme to which the idea of Independency has been carried in our churches, and to the want of that combined operation which such an arrangement as the proposed Sustentation Fund would tend to bring about.

May I add one word respecting your suggestion that ministers should engage in some business when their salaries are insufficient for their maintenance. I see nothing in their doing so that would be unworthy of their office, but for two reasons your suggestion appears to me to be in most cases impracticable.

1. Ministers who have left business and devoted themselves to a life of study become in a great measure disqualified for business.

2. The duties of the ministry, if discharged faithfully and efficiently, require the whole of a minister's time and energies. If a minister prepares his sermons as he ought to prepare them, if he visits the afflicted and the poor as he ought to visit them, if to promote the spiritual and intellectual improvement of his people he conducts Bible Classes and gives lectures, if (as he ought to do) he conducts open-air services in the summer and special services for the working classes in the winter, if he does these things only, he will have no time for business occupations. If ministers are inefficient now, how much more so would they be if their time was occupied in business and their minds harassed with its cares.

Hoping that this discussion will stimulate ministers to greater earnestness, and the churches to great liberality,

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

A TRUTH-SEEKER.

### ENGLAND INVITED TO BOW TO DESPOTISM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Parliament has now met. Let each lover of his country do his duty in petitioning Parliament on every subject in which he feels interested. Let him petition singly; he, by sending his petition, will be acting as Paul did, in reference to his rights as a Roman citizen, in the channel which God in his providence has afforded



to him as a British citizen, to protest against injustice and to proclaim right. I enclose a copy of a petition, which, I expect, will be presented this day.

Feb. 8, 1858.

Yours truly,  
JOHN EPPS.

To the Honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, the petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth,—

That your petitioner prays your honourable house not to allow any enactment to be made to protect the Emperor of the French from the consequences of his own acts.

That your petitioner believes that, if a man sows the wind, he must reap the whirlwind; and, that, if he wants to protect himself against the whirlwind, he has no right to call upon others to protect him.

That the Emperor of the French violated the law, breaking his own oath to protect the French Republic, and, without law, slew hundreds in the streets of Paris, transported without law hundreds to the soil of Cayenne, with the certainty that these men must be killed by the climate; that he made his own will law; that he has suppressed all expression of the opinions of the French people, supposing their opinions are opposed to his own; that he, when President of the French Republic, destroyed with his troops the Roman Republic (in which he was abetted by Lord Palmerston), thus perpetuating the worst despotisms of Austria, of the Pope, and of the King of Naples; and, having done all these acts, your petitioner feels that the people of this country have a right to demand that they shall not have their laws altered to protect the said Emperor of the French from the consequences of these acts; that, by so attempting to obviate these consequences, the Legislature would be interfering with the righteous law of retribution, would be running contrary to the declaration of Divine Wisdom, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay."

Your petitioner therefore prays your honourable house not to sanction any alteration of the laws of England in subservience to the fears of a foreign potentate. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

#### CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I wish to caution the Christian public against a person calling himself Dr. Pietro Pellegrini, who has been begging in Birmingham, Coventry, &c., as an Italian Refugee, for funds to enable himself and family to emigrate to Canada. He professes to have been introduced to the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, by Drs. Cunningham, Guthrie, and Candlish. He also shows recommendations from the Rev. J. A. James and C. Vince, but the recommendation of Mr. James is based only on a knowledge of Mr. Noel's handwriting. I have received letters from Drs. Candlish and Guthrie, in which they declare he is entirely unknown to them, and I am satisfied from what I have seen of him here that he is an impostor. He left me with the impression that he would call on me again, but I am afraid that he has gone elsewhere.

I am, yours faithfully,

Coventry, Feb. 4, 1858.

E. H. DELF.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Church-rates, for amendment of law, 1.  
India, for extending preaching of Christianity, 6.  
East India Company, for abolishing, 1.  
Elective Franchise, for extension, 1.  
Opium Trade, for prohibition, 2.  
Religious Worship Act, for extension, 9.  
Representative System, for alteration, 4.  
Engineers Watt and Park, for procuring release, 1.  
Excise Officers, for amelioration, 3.  
Poor-law, for amendment, 1.  
Currency, for improving, 1.  
Education, for training middle-class teachers, 2.  
Idolatry, &c., India, for removal of encouragement, 10.  
Metropolis Local Management Act, for amendment, 1.  
Oaths Bill, against, 4.  
Public Health Act, for amendment, 1.

##### BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Hairs (Scotland) Bill.  
Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill.  
London Corporation Bill.  
East India Loan Bill.  
Markets and Fairs (Ireland) Bill.  
Lady Havelock and Sir H. Havelock's Annuities Bill.

##### BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

East India Loan Bill.

#### DEBATES.

##### PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The House of Lords re-assembled on Thursday. Lord Ebury and Lord Chesham, the new peers, were introduced, after which Lord CAMPBELL brought in a bill to amend the law of libel, which was read a first time. The object is simply to carry out the report of the select committee of the Lords. The first clause gives immunity to all faithful accounts of the proceedings of either House of Parliament when strangers have been admitted. The second clause gives immunity to all faithful accounts of public meetings where no loss or damage can be done by the publication. The third clause contains a definition of what shall be considered a public meeting assembled for a lawful purpose.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to Lord Brougham, said that a bill to amend the law of bankruptcy had been prepared and printed. After sundry notices of motion, amongst which was one from Earl Grey, that to-morrow (Thursday) he will present a petition from the East India Company against the proposed abolition of that company.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the adjournment of the house.

Lord DERBY said he was surprised that the Government should have allowed what was virtually a new session to be opened without laying before the house a summary of the state of public affairs. Certainly there were matters at home and abroad calculated to excite the gravest apprehension and requiring the most anxious consideration. It was true, indeed,

that the monetary crisis had to a great extent passed away, but great distress prevailed among the labouring classes. Then there was India, where brilliant successes had been achieved by small bodies of British troops against large masses of mutineers—successes which had been purchased by the loss of a long list of heroes, and which required some acknowledgment on the part of the nation. Let not the country, however, flatter itself that the revolt would be put down by these partial victories; a task of enormous difficulty still remained to be accomplished, and it would require double the number of troops to bring the war to a speedy termination. In order to provide both for the proper reinforcement of the army in India and for the defence of our shores, he would propose that the whole of the militia be immediately embodied, and regiments be raised in the colonies. Then, too, there was the war in China, in which nothing had as yet been done, and which had hampered us in our Indian struggle.

Now, when they wanted every man and every ship, there were fifty or sixty ships idle, or worse than idle, owing to the miserable war into which they had been dragged in China. (Loud cheers.) He confessed he looked to that war with more apprehension than he did to the war with India, for in the former war he did not see at what they were driving. (Renewed cheers.) Here they were in the midst of two wars, one of which had taken them by surprise, and into the other they had been dragged by the absurdity of their own Government. (Cheers.) They might burn Canton, but they would not be one bit nearer the attainment of their object, and to occupy it would require a large force which they could very badly spare.

There was another subject, also, on which the Government might have been expected to say something, and that was the late attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French—an event which had produced a very strong feeling in France against this country. If there was anything which excited the indignation of an Englishman it was assassination, and if anything could increase that feeling it would be assassination plotted against the life of so valuable an ally; but it must be remembered that these conspirators, or, at any rate, the chief of them, so long as he remained in England, was perfectly peaceable and inoffensive, and gave no cause for suspicion; and, in fact, those who had really been guilty of neglect in this matter were the police and passport authorities in France, who had allowed so dangerous a character to penetrate to the capital with utter impunity. As a general rule, however, and considering all the circumstances of the case, there could be no doubt that the Government of this country was bound to keep its eye on such dangerous members of society as these foreign conspirators, and to warn foreign Governments of any plot against the life of a sovereign which might be brought under its notice. This might be done without violating the sacred right of asylum, and if that were done the French nation would have no right to demand that men, of whatever nation they might be, should be arrested and punished on mere suspicion, and not on positive proof.

If the people of France expected such a sacrifice of feeling on the part of this country they were lamentably deluded, and though he would regret that any ill feeling should be engendered between the two countries, all things must be risked for the preservation of those vital principles. (Loud cries of "Hear.")

Lord GRANVILLE thought it would have been contrary to all precedent if the Government had made such a general statement as Lord Derby seemed to expect. Monetary matters had surely been sufficiently discussed before Christmas, Lord Pannure had given notice of a vote of thanks to the army in India for Monday, and, as for the conduct of affairs in India, it was impossible to imagine, before hearing them, the accusations against the Government which the house had just heard. When the time came Lord Pannure would, no doubt, prove that we had not been remiss in sending troops to India, and that things were not in so bad a state with regard to reinforcements as Lord Derby supposed. With regard to the China war, which, it must be remembered, had been deliberately and triumphantly sanctioned by the nation, he denied that it was a failure, or that it had hampered our Indian operations. As to the attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French, no one could regret more than the Government the publication of the intemperate addresses to which reference had been made; but it would be quite unworthy of a great nation like this to allow any temporary and mistaken excitement on the part of the French nation to prevent it from adopting a right course. Nothing would induce the Government to give up the right of refuge to outcast foreigners, or to abridge their liberty, so long as they obeyed the law. At the same time, it was the duty of the Government, when so heinous an act had been perpetrated, to the universal execration of all right-thinking men, to examine the law, and see if it contained any defects which might be amended. Such an examination had been made, and a measure based on it would be brought in next week in the Lower House. Though the attack of Lord Derby was a little gratuitous, he felt indebted to him for having made at the same time so eloquent an exposition of principles, which would show that we knew how to maintain our privileges, and yet to testify our abhorrence of the foul crime of assassination.

The Earl of MALMESBURY remarked that the new Parliament had not yet given any opinion on the Chinese war; if so, he should be glad to hear the noble earl state on what day such an opinion had been given by a majority in either house.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to a question, stated that it was the intention of her Majesty's Govern-

ment to bring in a bill for the better government of India.

The Earl of MALMESBURY considered that it was very dangerous at the present crisis, and in the middle of a rebellion, to interfere with the government of that great empire. (The Earl of DERBY: Hear, hear.)

Lord PANMURE explained that the troops which had been despatched to India had been sent with all possible expedition, and in a state of the highest efficiency. With regard to horses, it was impossible to send them from this country in sufficient numbers. As for the reinforcements, they were sent forward at the rate of 1,000 a month, and that number might be considerably increased. With regard to colonial regiments, steps were being taken to raise a regiment in Canada, chiefly officered by Canadians, to be called the 100th Regiment of the Line.

Earl GREY differed from the opinion expressed by the Earl of Derby with respect to the embodiment of the entire militia, and expressed his conviction that it would be found on inquiry that the militia during the late war with Russia had proved a most expensive and inefficient mode of raising men. He warned the Government that a perseverance in their present policy with regard to China would cause a great consumption of men, because, if they took Canton, they must hold it.

The result of their taking a wrong course was this—that every new step led to a fresh difficulty. (Hear.) The conduct of Sir J. Bowring had led them into an unnecessary war with the Chinese, and they did not think it was dignified to go back. (Hear, hear.) If the Chinese allowed them to take Canton, but refuse to make any terms with them, how were they to go on? (Hear, hear.) Every new step made it more difficult to go on or to go back, and the more they advanced the more difficult, if not impracticable, would be the demands upon them. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him as something unexampled in their parliamentary history that they were now actually engaged in a war with China, and that no authentic declaration had been made to Parliament, or to the public, of what are the objects of that war. (Hear, hear.) Parliament was not informed of what were the objects for which the operations were to be carried on. (Hear, hear.) They heard from the newspapers that one of the objects of the operations was to force the Chinese Government to pay for the damage done to British merchants at Canton, and if that be true, the demand was as impolitic and unprincipled as had ever been made by a great country on a helpless foe. (Loud and general cries of "Hear.") If such a demand had been made by Russia upon Turkey, or some other state of that kind, there would be one universal cry of reprobation from one end of this country to the other. (Hear, hear.) If such were the object it was impossible to stigmatise it too strongly; it was as impolitic as it was wrong. (Hear, hear.) A great deal of evil had arisen from their having demanded compensation for their merchants in the last Chinese war, and they could not look back to that demand for compensation without a blush. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could be more impolitic than to make war a source of profit to their merchants, or to give them an interest in it. (Hear, hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his amazement at hearing that the present time was chosen for bringing forward a large and most important measure for the settlement of the Indian Government. Such a measure should not be introduced until the operations of war were at an end, when they would be able, calmly and deliberately, to examine the whole matter. He expressed his regret at the irritation produced in France towards this country by the attempt to assassinate the French Emperor, and considered that any persons who met together in this country to conspire for such an object were liable to prosecution. He would regret that it should be found necessary to make any change in the law that would be a revival of the penal laws, but if no other means could be discovered to put an end to such proceedings, it might be well to consider whether a modified revival of the provisions of the Alien Act might not be adopted. (Hear, hear.)

Lord CAMPBELL most sincerely and earnestly deprecated any change in the criminal law which would extend the power of the Government over refugees who sought an asylum in this country.

By the law as it now stood the Government had all the power they ought to have. If persons belonging to the class of refugees committed offences while in this country let them be punished; but until they were proved guilty let them enjoy the hospitality and protection afforded by the English laws. (Cheers.) Where was the ground for changing the existing law unless they were to say the Government should have the power, immediately upon the requisition of a foreign state, without any proof of culpability whatever, to expel an alien from the British territory? In this country aliens as well as native-born subjects were always to be considered the subjects of her Majesty, and while they were in this country and obeyed the law they were to be protected as much as if they were born in the metropolis of England. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that would continue to be the principle on which all our legislation on that subject proceeded. It was the ground on which England had hitherto been the asylum of foreigners of all nations, and he hoped that asylum would never be taken away. (Cheers.)

Lord HARDWICKE deplored the lamentably inefficient state of the national defences, and the subject dropped.

Their lordships then adjourned.

#### MEETING OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons met at a quarter to four on Thursday, for the first time after the Christmas recess. Some time before the hour for the commencement of business there was a good attendance of members, mostly upon the Ministerial side, but including some of the most influential of all parties. Mr. M. Gibson, whose re-appearance in the house gave rise to cheers, took the oaths and his seat for



Ashton-under-Lyne. The following gentlemen, elected during the recess, also took the oaths and their seats:—Mr. Cavendish, Sir A. Agnew, Mr. Dent, Mr. Lyall, and Mr. Duff. A new writ was granted for Limerick, and the Speaker said he had issued a writ for the Reigate election during the recess. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL presented a petition from the inhabitants of Aylesbury, praying the house to pass measures for the abolition of the Government of the East India Company, and the substitution of a government in India under the direct authority of the Crown. Several petitions were presented in favour of the vote by ballot and manhood suffrage, the abolition of Church-rates and the promotion of Christianity in India. Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that on that day fortnight he should move that in the opinion of the house the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ought to be abolished. Mr. H. BAILLIE gave notice that on the 16th February he should call attention to the causes which has led to the rebellion in India, and move that there be laid on the table of the house a copy of a secret despatch, dated in 1831, relating to the annexation of Oude, and also of the correspondence which took place in 1833, 1834, and 1835, upon the same subject. Mr. AYRTON gave notice that on the 18th of the present month he should move for leave to bring in a bill to equalise poor-rates in the metropolis.

## TRANSMISSION OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved for a select committee to inquire into the measures recently adopted by her Majesty's Government for the transmission of troops to India.

Lord PALMERSTON had no objection to the motion; but exception having been taken to the wording of it, which was not identical with the form of which notice had been given, after a long discussion on the point of order, at the suggestion of the SPEAKER the original form of the motion was reverted to, namely, for

A select committee to inquire concerning the measures resorted to or which were available, and as to the lines of communication adopted for reinforcing our army during the pending revolt in India, and to report thereon to this house, with a view to ascertaining the arrangements which should be made towards meeting any future important emergencies involving the security of our Eastern dominions.

Mr. DISRAELI protested against the adoption of the motion in what he termed a "stealthy" manner without a full discussion of the subject in the house, and recommended its withdrawal.

Lord PALMERSTON considered that in a question like this, involving so many details, a committee was the best instrument of inquiry.

Ultimately, after a debate of a somewhat desultory character, the house divided upon an amendment moved by Lord J. RUSSELL to omit all the words after the word "house," which was negatived by 147 to 78.

The motion was then agreed to.

## CORPORATION REFORM.

Sir G. GREY, in moving for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of the City of London, stated that, in its main features, it was the same as the bill he had laid before the house on a former occasion, based upon the recommendations of a commission of inquiry, the bill embodying the main provisions recommended by the commissioners, whose object had been to place the City of London, with certain exceptions, upon the same footing as other municipal corporations. The principal changes which the measure was designed to effect were, that the City should be divided into sixteen, instead of twenty-six wards; that each ward should return an alderman and six common councilmen, the voting qualification being tenancy of a 10l. house; and that the common councilmen should be elected annually; and that for cause shown aldermen should be removable by a vote of the common council.

Mr. Alderman CURTIS generally approved of the measure, but he did not think that the House of Commons would consent to remove the election of Lord Mayor from 14,000 of the livery.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was glad that the City had become more ready to agree to the proposals of the Government, and he argued that questions of property ought not to be lightly touched by that house, and was glad that such matters had been excluded from the bill. He generally concurred with the proposals of the Government, but might be found differing with them upon a future occasion in regard to the mode of electing the Lord Mayor.

Leave was then given, and the bill was subsequently introduced and read a first time.

## THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, an address congratulating her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal was moved by Earl GRANVILLE, and, being seconded by the Earl of DERBY, was agreed to unanimously.

In the Commons, Lord PALMERSTON, briefly and in a few well-turned sentences, moved a congratulatory address to her Majesty on the auspicious marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

She was the first-born child of that marriage which had excited so much interest in the nation, and, although the events of childhood and of early years are in general not much known to the world at large, yet the nation has, by some means or other, watched and known the progressive development of the amiable qualities of her Royal Highness; they have seen how the warmth of her affections has been matured by increasing years, and how an admirable education has formed and cultivated her mind. (Hear, hear.) Sir, it is often the fate of princes and princesses that their marriages are the results of merely political arrangements. They are brought together at the altar, having known nothing more of each other than such reports as might have been conveyed of

their mutual and intellectual qualities, nor anything of each other's features except such idea as could be conveyed in a painted miniature. But the illustrious pair of whom we are now speaking have been more fortunate. They indeed belong to that class of whom it is said that—

"Gentle stars unite, and in one fate  
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their feelings blend."

They have had the advantage of knowing each other for a considerable period, they have had the means of estimating maturely the high qualities that adorn both, and, that knowledge of character, and the esteem which is founded on that knowledge, will, I trust, be the surest foundation for their future happiness, and the best security for that domestic joy which I am sure it is the wish of every one should endure. A marriage such as that of the Princess Royal must realise the fondest wish of an affectionate mother; and there is this also in the circumstance, that although her Royal Highness is probably destined hereafter to fill a brilliant and distinguished position, yet, for the present, there will be nothing in her station to prevent her frequent visits to this country, or to interfere with those domestic meetings which are so agreeable in all families.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI.

In the new career which opens to the Princess Royal all the accidents that can combine for the happiness of an individual are present. She certainly bears with her the good wishes of the Parliament and people of England, and when the day comes for her to fill that brilliant position to which the noble lord has referred, I have no doubt but that Englishmen will then be as proud of the Queen of Prussia as they now are of the Queen of England. (Cheers.)

The resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*

[Both Houses of Parliament met on Saturday and went up to Buckingham Palace to present the addresses agreed to on the previous night on the marriage of the Princess Royal. They were received in great state. After the reception of the Peers, the House of Commons was ushered to the presence of the Queen on the throne. The Speaker advanced, supported on one side by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, and on the other by Lord John Russell. The right hon. gentleman was followed by a numerous body of members, including Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Mr. Roebuck, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Mr. Locke, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Tite, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. White, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Hastings Russell, Mr. Whitbread, Colonel Gilpin, Colonel French, Mr. Roupell, Mr. W. Ewart, Mr. Wood, Mr. Brand, Sir Minto Farquhar, Mr. Majoribanks, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Pilkington, Sir Brook Bridges, Earl Jermyn, Sir Harry Verney, Mr. Ingram, Mr. William Vansittart, Mr. R. Somers Gard, Mr. H. Paull, Mr. S. Gregson, Mr. Thornely, Mr. T. L. Miller, Sir W. Fraser, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Mr. Arthur Russell, Mr. C. Grenfell, together with numerous others. The Speaker read the Address of Congratulation from the House of Commons. The Queen returned a most gracious answer. The members then withdrew from the Royal presence.]

On Monday, in both houses, the following reply of her Majesty to the Address of Congratulation on the marriage of the Princess Royal was read:—

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address on an occasion so deeply interesting to me as the marriage of my beloved daughter. I trust that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, she may derive the greatest happiness from that event, and continue the object of affection and sympathy on the part of my people."

## THE FRENCH "MONITEUR" AND THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in moving, by way of form, that the house at its rising do adjourn until Monday, called attention to the attacks upon the English people which, he observed, had appeared in the pages of the *Moniteur*, published by the French Emperor.

Now, in the pages of the *Moniteur* there appear attacks on the English people, and one colonel—full, I suppose, of military ardour, and of that loyalty to every reigning monarch which marks the army of France—asks the French Emperor to be led against "that haunt, that den of homicides," meaning England, Sir. (Cheers.) And that is published in the pages of the *Moniteur*. That is published by the French Emperor. It is his expression of opinion, and I wish now to state mine. (Cheers, and a slight laugh.) The French Emperor is the person who directs against England accusations of being a den of conspirators; and who could speak with greater knowledge than he? Has he not enjoyed the protection and hospitality of England; and has he not, when so enjoying our protection, acted the part of a conspirator? (Hear, hear.) Did he not leave these shores armed with the great name of his predecessor—I mean the Great Napoleon; did he not, armed with that name, and a tame eagle, go to Boulogne, and there did he not attack the throne of Louis Philippe; and did he not murder the man who in the performance of his duty opposed his landing? (Hear, hear.) And that is the man who chooses to publish in the pages of the *Moniteur* accusations against England for being a haunt and a den of homicides wherein conspiracies are hatched, and which ought, therefore, to be subjected to the invasion and rapine of soldiers. But it is not confined to that. The brother of the Emperor of the French, M. de Morny, has chosen in the Legislative Chamber of that nation to accuse England of being a participator in that attack; and not only he, but M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador in England—in the presence of Englishmen—has dared to make the same accusations. (Cheers.) Ay, Sir, and in the presence of Englishmen he has not been answered. (Hear, hear.) The only reason that I can imagine for such a proceeding is that the persons who heard him did not understand French ("Hear," and a laugh); for I cannot believe that any Englishman could hear his country so libelled, no matter by whom, without answering on the spot. Those persons who heard M. de Persigny accuse England of being participator in that proceeding ought thereupon, and immediately, if they understood him, to have answered him. (Hear, hear.) They did not do so; but I will. (Hear, hear.) I will say to him that no man estimates more highly than I do the alliance of the two people of England and

of France; but there is something I estimate a deal more highly, and that is the honour and happiness of England. So believing, and so feeling, I would have told him that there is nothing in the character of Englishmen which in any way whatever conduces to, or lends its sanction to, assassination. (Cheers.) Nothing in our history shows that from the beginning to the end, No king of England has ever fallen by the hand of an assassin. Kings of France have done so. We have condemned a king to the block, but it was in open day. We have never sent or hired anybody to kill any of our own national enemies privily and by assassination. My answer to M. de Persigny would have been that the people of England are above assassination—that where they feel anger they express it, and they go to war to vindicate national honour, but they do not hire a steamboat to make a private attack upon a public nation; they do not hatch conspiracies in London to pull down the Government of Paris; they are not capable of anything but open and honourable warfare. (Cheers.) On coming into this house yesterday with the determination of giving the notice which I did give, I had in my ear the whisperings which were abroad with respect to a change in the Alien Bill. It was said that at the solicitation of the Emperor of the French we were about to alter our Alien Law. I will say nothing, Sir, of the ingratitude of that man who thus asks us to alter a law of the advantages of which he has so largely partaken; but I say that England holds her station among the nations of the earth in consequence of the asylum which she offers to all people—we are here the refuge for the destitute of every nation! Louis Napoleon has come here; Prince Metternich has come here; the Bourbons have come here; Louis Philippe has come here; but no man ever thought of saying that we should alter our Alien Law because we afforded to them a refuge and a shelter. I say that on this occasion if we change that law we violate the first principles of our constitution, we degrade ourselves before the world, and we are not the English people that our forefathers were before us. (Hear, hear.) We have been told that some justification for the insolence with which England has been treated might be found in the speech made by the noble lord at the head of the Government at the Mansion House in November last. God forbid that the people of England should be made answerable for every imprudent speech of the noble lord's. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The noble lord might have been imprudent upon that occasion. I do not believe that he was; but, if he were, no man knows better than the Emperor of the French how very little the noble lord expresses the feelings of the people of England. ("Oh!" and a laugh.)

Lord PALMERSTON said he had no difficulty in answering the question—

There has been a despatch addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris to the Ambassador here, bearing upon the late transaction, to urge upon her Majesty's Government such measures as in its wisdom it may think fit to adopt with reference to that circumstance—not pointing out any measures, but simply putting the case to the Government. That despatch, to which there has been no answer, will be in the hands of honourable gentlemen on Monday morning.

Lord Palmerston repelled the charge made against M. de Persigny of accusing the British nation of sympathising with assassins and intending to protect them. But Count de Persigny has repeatedly stated to Lord Palmerston that allowances must be made for the irritation of the French, who, in ignorance of our laws, form expectations which cannot be satisfied. Then Lord Palmerston retorted the attack upon Mr. Roebuck.

The honourable and learned gentleman, alluding to certain violent and intemperate speeches and addresses which have been made in France, would argue that on their account the Parliament of this country ought to be prevented from taking any steps which otherwise upon the merits of the case Parliament might think proper to adopt. Why, Sir, I might retort upon the learned gentleman—

## Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?

If any man is less than another entitled to complain of violent language and personal vituperation on the part of the people of a foreign country, I should say it is the honourable and learned gentleman himself—(loud cheers)—who is in the habit of indulging in most unbridled vituperation against every man living, whether at home or abroad. (Great laughter.) It would be "undignified and childish in the people of this country if, owing to some violent expressions and addresses in France with reference to England, they should refuse to adopt such a course as they might feel to be necessary for the internal government of this country."

Mr. HORSMAN said he had listened to his noble friend with great regret. He unfairly cast imputations upon Mr. Roebuck which the house should not allow. The gravamen of Mr. Roebuck's charge was that the Government of France, and not individuals, had made an attack upon this country. Mr. Roebuck's career has been neither brief nor undistinguished.

It is the pride of my honourable and learned friend to take his own course in this house, and to do what he thinks right, irrespectively of party ties and obligations. In so doing he has certainly very frequently thrown broadcast in this house the expressions of his disapprobation; but this I will say, that we who for years have watched his conduct are convinced of his integrity of purpose and of his purity of motive, and that while he is careless of what enemies he makes, there is no man in this house more free from personal enemies than my honourable and learned friend. My noble friend cannot point his finger to any act of the honourable and learned Member for Sheffield which is a stain upon his honour.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that what the noble lord had said of him was as the idle wind, which he disregarded. "Let him put his finger on any vituperative speech of mine. He would find strong speeches, but no violent language." Mr. Roebuck's statement was that England had been insulted by the Emperor of the French. If "our ancestors were undismayed by the threats of Napoleon le Grand, surely we may treat with contempt those of Napoleon le Petit." (Cries of "Oh, oh!")

The motion for the adjournment was withdrawn.



## THE HAVELOCK PENSIONS.

The house went into committee in order that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might submit resolutions authorising a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum to Lady Havelock, and a pension of 1,000*l.* to her son, Sir Henry Marshall Havelock. The resolutions were seconded by Sir John Pakington.

Mr. KINNAIRD wished to add one word in proof of what he was sure the country deeply felt, viz., that this was in no way a reward which was not entirely deserved. He held in his hand an extract from one of the last letters written by this lamented general, in which great anxiety was expressed as to his inability to make a provision for his wife and family. General Havelock said that after forty-two years spent in the service of his country all that he had been enabled to save was a sum of 4,000*l.*, which, with a small life assurance of 2,000*l.*, was all that he could leave for the maintenance of his family. When the country was made aware of this fact there was no doubt it would give its cordial support to the proposed recognition of the services of the late General Havelock. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. WILLIAMS believed that few men had rendered greater public services in a period of difficulty than the late General Havelock. He therefore thought Lady Havelock eminently entitled to the pension of her deceased husband, but he could not allow that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made out a good case for a grant of 1,000*l.* a-year to Major Havelock. Various eminent officers, and Colonel Greathed in particular, had received but slender rewards for their courage, devotion, and ability, and they would feel as very invidious the proposed pension to Major Havelock. (Cries of "Divide.")

The resolutions were adopted, and a bill brought in and read a first time on Monday.

## EAST INDIA LOANS.

When the house resumed, Mr. VERNON SMITH obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the East India Company to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India. The sum to be borrowed is 10,000,000*l.*, on the security of the Indian revenues, within a year and a half. The Company possesses powers of borrowing limited sums, which it has nearly exhausted. It will actually require about 8,000,000*l.* Mr. THOMAS BARING called for a fuller explanation of this proposal to endow with borrowing powers a corporation which is in extremis; and he hinted, rather than expressed, several difficulties in the whole operation. Others raised similar objections, in a discursive debate. The reply of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR was, that in the event of any changes in the position of the Company, this loan can be provided for; that there will be abundant security in the Indian revenues; and that the means for securing the stock of the proprietors are amply sufficient. The bill was read a first time. On Monday the bill was read a second time, the discussion being adjourned to that day week.

## THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord LYNCHURST inquired whether any official correspondence had passed between the English and French Governments respecting the late attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, and the addresses in the *Moniteur*.

I believe that the French Government have entered into some explanation on this subject. I will not refer to that explanation except to say that the French Government having rendered themselves responsible for those insults, I think we are entitled to look to that Government for an explanation, and, if necessary, for a retraction. Within the last day or two I perceive that an article has been transferred from an English newspaper to a French newspaper, which, by omitting some passages and perverting others, may be taken as an acquiescence on our part in the insults that we have received. With regard to any bill to be brought into Parliament to amend the law relating to conspiracy to commit murder, without at all in the slightest degree referring to that essential point between us—namely, facilitating the means of detection—which would be the object of the measure now in contemplation, I am apprehensive it will be considered as having been introduced for the mere purpose of soothing that unjust irritation in France which has led to the insults to which I refer.

Earl GRANVILLE replied that a despatch had been transmitted to the Foreign Secretary, which would, as he believed, be laid before Parliament, and in which the French Emperor expressed his regret at the intemperate language in which some of the addresses presented to him in consequence of that crime, and subsequently published in the *Moniteur*, had been couched.

## VOTE OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

Lord PANMURE moved the thanks of the house to Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India; to Lord Harris, Governor of Madras; to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay; to Sir John M. L. Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab; and to Mr. H. B. Frere, General Commissioner of Scinde, for their energy and ability in employing the resources at their command to suppress the mutiny in India; to Sir Colin Campbell, Sir James Outram, Sir Archdale Wilson, and Major-General Inglis for the eminent skill, courage, and perseverance displayed by them; and to the other gallant officers of her Majesty's army, navy, and marines, and of the East India Company; and that the house do highly approve and acknowledge the brilliant services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's and Company's European forces, and of the great body of those native corps who had remained faithful to their standards. He dwelt especially upon the great exertions of the Governor-General, his coolness, his foresight, and, above all, the spirit

of organisation and self-command which, with the great aid of such men as Lord Harris, Lord Elphinstone, Sir John Lawrence, and Mr. Frere, had contributed so much to the safety of our Indian empire. To such men, and more especially to the noblemen whom he had just named, was it due that resources had been gathered to India from without, and those within effectually employed. His lordship then proceeded to advert to the great services of the military, to the gallantry and judgment shown by Sir Colin Campbell, Sir James Outram, Sir Archdale Wilson, General Inglis, and Captain Peel, pointing out the signal instances of fervid zeal and courage with which each had served his country. His lordship also paid a feeling tribute of respect to the memories of those whom the vote of thanks of that house could now no longer reach,—of those who, like the gallant Havelock, had left behind them bright examples to the world of how a British officer should do in life, and how in the discharge of his duty he was prepared to die as a Christian and a soldier.

The Earl of DERBY intimated that he did not intend to offer any opposition to the motion of the War Secretary. He nevertheless regretted that the terms of the resolution were so framed as to include in the vote of thanks certain personages holding high office in India, but respecting whose conduct Parliament had as yet not been enabled to form any definite conclusion. He believed that the present state of affairs in Bengal was not sufficiently advanced towards the restoration of tranquillity to warrant any formal expression of approval towards the Governor-General. His lordship then proceeded to bear his testimony to the inestimable merits of our naval and military authorities, whose services he eulogised in his most eloquent strain, concluding by stating that, though he did not feel himself justified in dividing their lordships on the propriety of the vote, he felt that he should almost be failing in his duty if he refrained from protesting against the first paragraph in it.

The Duke of ARGYLL defended Lord Canning at much length, and attributed to the firm and considerate policy of the Governor-General no small influence in surmounting the enormous difficulties which had beset the Indian administration.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE cordially supported the motion, and, after a few words from Lord FAULKLAND, the motion was agreed to unanimously.

Lord PALMERSTON moved similar votes of thanks in the House of Commons, and in the course of his speech passed in rapid review the distinguished services rendered by various officers, eulogising the heroic acts of some who had fallen, and justified the vote to Lord Canning by enumerating the measures adopted by him upon the sudden emergency, which justly entitled him, he said, to the acknowledgments of the house.

Mr. DISRAELI, while he pronounced a warm panegyric upon the heroism displayed by all grades in India, from the highest general to the rank and file, lamented that by the introduction of Lord Canning's name there had been imported into the motion an element of controversy. There were in the conduct of the Governor-General, he observed, passages which required great explanation, and a vindication which, although his conduct might be triumphantly justified, he had not yet heard, and he indicated some of those passages, especially his action upon the English press in India. He suggested that the first vote should be postponed; that fair notice should be given, and the conduct of Lord Canning discussed; and this suggestion he made, he said, for the sake of Lord Canning himself, who would not be honoured by a smuggled vote. Upon the first vote, therefore, including Lord Canning, Lord Harris, Lord Elphinstone, Sir J. Lawrence, and Mr. Frere, he moved the previous question.

Mr. LABOUCHERE observed that the vote did not embrace the whole policy and administration of Lord Canning; it was simply confined to the manner in which the military operations had been conducted. It would preclude no one from moving a vote of censure upon any act of Lord Canning not connected with those operations, and to omit his name would imply a censure on the part of the house. He was prepared to vindicate the conduct of Lord Canning.

Sir J. PAKINGTON could not concur in a vote of approval on the conduct of Lord Canning, who had, he believed, evinced a marked want of vigour and capacity. Mr. R. MANGLES and Colonel SYKES vindicated the policy of the Governor-General. Mr. WALPOLE regretted that the resolution should have so extended as to include a topic to which the house could not give an unanimous assent. Accepting, however, the assurance that the vote of thanks did not pledge the Legislature to a formal approval of the Governor-General's conduct, he recommended Mr. Disraeli to withdraw his amendment. Lord J. RUSSELL believed that much of the censure that had been passed on Lord Canning was based upon wrong and imperfect information. He considered that many of the measures of the Governor-General, especially with regard to his attempts at restraining violent acts of vengeance against the natives, were highly to be admired. Mr. S. HERBERT eulogised the courage and coolness displayed by Lord Canning. Sir C. NAPIER complained that the name of Captain Peel had been omitted from the vote. Sir DE LACY EVANS regretted that so few names had been specified in the resolution, and intimated his intention, on some future occasion, of bringing forward a motion supplying that deficiency. Mr. KINNAIRD, without approving the conduct of Lord Canning, consented to support the motion. Lord C. HAMILTON thought that Lord Canning had been hardly used by the Government, who had invited attack upon him without affording him the means of defending him-

self. Mr. DRUMMOND said if it were true that the house was asked for a vote of approbation of all Lord Canning's acts it might be said that it was entrapped into a vote; but the motion was confined to the conduct of naval and military operations. Mr. HENLEY, in supporting the vote, observed that Lord Canning had been placed in a situation of almost unprecedented difficulty, and he had acted with great resolution and moral courage. A few remarks having been made by Mr. Vansittart, General Thompson, and Mr. Townsend,

Mr. DISRAELI—Lord Palmerston having declared that he did not consider the house bound by this vote to approve Lord Canning's general conduct—withdrew his motion, and the vote was agreed to.

The other votes were likewise agreed to.

## SPECIAL SERVICES—BISHOPS AND CLERGY.

On the order of the day for resuming the debate on the second reading of the Religious Worship Act Amendment Bill in the Lords on Monday, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY said he understood that the bishops were unanimous in their support of the bill which had been introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. That bill seemed to give to the bishops a power not known before; and he believed that in some dioceses it would be inoperative and in others oppressive. He greatly preferred his own bill; but seeing the opposition to it, and not wishing to create angry discussion, he would ask leave to withdraw it. He would not, therefore, offer any objection to the second reading of the new bill; but, as he regarded it on the one hand as most defective, and on the other as likely to be most oppressive, he would reserve to himself the right, at some future period, of re-opening the whole question of special services.

The order for the second reading of Lord Shaftesbury's bill was then discharged.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved the second reading of this bill, which authorises special services of the Church of England in particular cases. He said the bill would carry out the object which the Earl of Shaftesbury contemplated, though in a manner more consistent with ecclesiastical rule and order.

The difference consisted in this, that before the special services were commenced the diocesan's permission was required. The process would be, that when it appeared to the diocesan, from his own knowledge or from representations made to him, that such services were desirable in parishes of a certain population, he would communicate with the incumbent, and, unless the incumbent saw reason for objecting, he would issue his permission accordingly. It was quite possible that there might be local objections of which the bishop might not have been aware; and it was right that the incumbent should have the opportunity of representing them, and right that the diocesan should have the opportunity of considering them. If after due investigation a difference of opinion should unhappily remain, an appeal to the archbishop of the province was allowed, whose decision was to be summary and final. This provision was in accordance with the regular discipline of the church, and with recent precedents; and if he might judge in this case by his experience in others of a like nature, the right of appeal would work in the most desirable manner by seldom coming into operation at all.

Lord DUNGANNON, though he could not go the full length of the bill, he would offer no opposition to it. The Bishop of LONDON remarked that if the bill passed he trusted that, in the course of a few weeks, they would again have services in Exeter Hall. The Bishop of EXETER gave his approval to the bill, understanding the principle to be that no such services as those in Exeter Hall should be forced on an unwilling incumbent, and because it would support church discipline he would support it. The Earl of DERBY trusted that under the bill special services would be understood as only subsidiary and auxiliary to the regular services of the church, and not as a substitute for them. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from the Bishop of Llandaff and Lord Campbell the bill was read a second time.

## THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

Lord PALMERSTON, pursuant to notice, on Monday moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy for the commission of murder. An event, he observed, had recently happened which rendered it expedient to revise this branch of our criminal law. A conspiracy had been formed, partly in this country, for committing an atrocious crime abroad, and the effect had been to lead continental nations to think that there was an indifference in this country to the commission of such atrocious offences. An expectation had prevailed on the continent that the Government of this country would take steps to remove on mere suspicion all aliens; but it was needless to say that it was not his intention to propose a measure that would infringe the great principle that the shores of the United Kingdom afforded an asylum to refugees of all nations, so long as they conducted themselves peaceably. But, finding that a particular offence had been committed, and that there was strong reason to think that a conspiracy to commit murder abroad had been concocted in this country, her Majesty's Government had taken into consideration the state of the law upon this subject. He could not admit the argument against an alteration of this part of the law drawn from the publications in the *Moniteur*. If our law was defective, it was no reason for refusing to amend it that other nations had done what we might think wrong. But he was glad to say, as far as regarded the addresses of the military bodies, that there had been no departure from the ordinary practice in France for the last sixty years. Nevertheless, there were passages in those military addresses at which offence might justly be taken, and her Majesty's



Government had informed that of France of the effects they had produced in this country, and Lord Clarendon had placed in his hands by the French Ambassador a statement on the part of the French Government that the insertion of these passages in the *Moniteur* had arisen from the inadvertence of those who had charge of the publication of the addresses, and he had been ordered to say, on the part of the Emperor, that he regretted their publication. On examining the state of our law it appeared that it treated conspiracy to commit murder as a misdemeanour, although in Ireland it was a capital offence. He thought it would be an improvement to make the law of the United Kingdom in this respect uniform, and he proposed to render conspiracy to commit murder a felony punishable by penal servitude, at the discretion of the court, for life, or not less than five years, with imprisonment, with or without hard labour for three years. The bill would apply to all parties, British subjects and foreigners, and whether the object of the conspiracy were English or foreign, resident in this country or abroad. It was due, he thought, to the character of this country to go as far as we could, without violence to the constitution, in showing our feelings regarding the late atrocious crime in France.

Mr. A. W. KINGLAKE moved, by way of amendment, a resolution to the effect—

That this house, while sympathising with the French nation in its indignant abhorrence of the late atrocious attempt against the life of the Emperor, and anxious upon a proper occasion to consider any amendment of the criminal law which may be likely to defeat a repetition of such attempts, deems it inexpedient to legislate in compliance with the demand made in Count Walewski's despatch of the 20th of January, until further information is before it of the communications between the two Governments subsequent to the date of that despatch.

He objected to the motion, he said, because he declined to alter our municipal law at the suggestion of any foreign Government. Either the measure was a portion of our law reform, or it was a political action suggested from abroad. If the former, it should have been incorporated in the projected law reforms of which the Attorney-General had given notice.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD. He regretted that the sacred right of asylum, so long maintained by this country, should be impugned at the dictation of another Government.

Mr. BOWYER contended that there was no real reason to condemn the bill merely because it had been suggested by an ally. The measure did not interfere with the right of asylum.

Mr. FOX said his principal objection to the bill was that it would alter our law in compliance with external suggestion. He also objected to it in consideration of the feelings and the comforts of the hundreds and thousands of refugees who had found an asylum here.

There might be among these persons who were capable of plotting, and even perhaps of executing, assassination. He believed them to be a very small number indeed. (Hear, hear.) There were other refugees who were looking out for the time when other days should come, and when men should rule in their own country who would do them justice. Many of them were waiting here for that time with the strictest patience which could possibly be exercised. There were others who had given up all hope whatever of returning to their own country, who made themselves at home here, and who strove by honourable employment to earn for themselves and their families an honest subsistence. Now, by such a measure as this you would shock their feelings of security. They would not, indeed, be within the range of your new bill. They would not conspire to commit murder here or elsewhere; but their feeling of security in the unchangeableness of British law would be shaken to its foundations. You would carry anxiety and apprehension into their bosoms; you would give rise among them to a feeling of bitterness and of insecurity which would go far to destroy their enjoyment of the hospitality now afforded here. He said of insecurity, for if this was done to oblige France to-day, what might not be done to oblige Austria to-morrow? (Hear, hear.) After that, something might perhaps be done to oblige the King of Naples. (A laugh.) Such a thing once begun, there was no telling where it would stop. The first step was now proposed after such threats as he should have thought would have made English blood boil to hear them; and the first step was a pattern for the second. (Hear.) Those who submitted to be dragged into one law might be cajoled or threatened into another, and thus it might go on until there would be no longer any difference between this country and others which had enjoyed no such freedom and afforded no such asylum. (Hear.) Look at the example we were setting to other nations. If England gave way, what could we expect Belgium to do? (Hear.) What Switzerland? What Sardinia? (Hear.) Why, one after another they might all show this subservience; there would not be a place on the soil of Europe where a political exile could set his foot. And we should have commenced the disgrace of setting an example to those weaker States; we should have levelled ourselves to the position of a secondary and a fearful State, one ready to comply with any demand made by others; we should have set the example to Belgium, Sardinia, and Switzerland; we should be the first to lead on the dance of feeble States in this progression of infamy! (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GILPIN regretted, in some respects, the character of the amendment which had been moved, and had rather the question had been met broadly upon its merits with an emphatic denial of leave to introduce the bill within those walls.

He hoped it would not be necessary for him or any member of the house, in expressing his intention to oppose the introduction of this measure, heartily to disavow any approval, direct or indirect, of the infamous and diabolical deed perpetrated in the streets of Paris. From the bottom of his heart he abhorred assassination. He believed that liberty was not served by the success of such deeds, and he was sure that in their failure they only made more strong the arm of despots and more heavy the chains of the oppressed. He objected to the introduction of this bill, because he believed it

utterly unnecessary. He would quote the language of a distinguished legal authority (Lord Campbell), that the law as it at present stood gave the Government all the power they ought to have. It appeared to him that that was a sufficient answer to the noble lord at the head of the Government when he proposed to alter the existing law, on the ground that it was insufficient.

Sir J. B. WALSH, in supporting the bill, pronounced a warm eulogy upon the Emperor of the French, who, he thought, had some title to seek protection at our hands against assassins.

Lord ELCHO could vote for neither motion. Two things, he observed, were to be considered—first, the state of the law; secondly, the time at which it was proposed to make this alteration. The house would act hastily if it passed the measure without being fully satisfied that the existing law was insufficient, and if it legislated at this moment, after the addresses published in the *Moniteur*, it would create an erroneous impression abroad.

Mr. ROEBUCK likewise considered the motion as involving two questions—whether the law required any alteration, and whether this was the time and the right mode of making it. He argued that the proposed alteration of the law would have neither prevented the crime in question nor facilitated its discovery. But, supposing the alteration to be required, was this the right time?

The law which is proposed in no way facilitates discovery; and discovery was the only thing which you wanted. The Emperor of the French points to that in the despatch which has been laid on the table. What he asks for is an alteration in our police laws. (Hear, hear.) What is it that the despatch of Count Walewski points at, but that we should alter our police laws—that is, that we should introduce here the French system of police? And what, I ask, has the French police done on this occasion? (Cheers.) In the face of this organised force, banded together to keep down liberty, and to plant the heel of the despot on the neck of the people—thus trained, thus armed, and well accounted in every possible way for trampling the nation in the dust—this design is concocted and put into execution. The Emperor's life is endangered in spite of his terrific police. And then when it has failed to protect him he turns to us and says "England is a den of assassins—from English shores come these wretches—you must alter your law of police." Why do I say that the Emperor calls England a "den of assassins?" Because that expression has found its way into the *Moniteur*. It would not have found its way there but by the permission of Louis Napoleon—he is answerable for everything there stated, and therefore I fix him with the responsibility of insulting my country. (Cheers.) He, too, of all men upon earth to dare to insult England—he who has partaken of her hospitality, who has been sheltered by her power! (Hear, hear.) A bright example he set to England. There was a man who conspired to kill England's great hero, the late Duke of Wellington—there was a man great, too, but fallen in his greatness—and no one act of his life was more inconsistent with his greatness—who left a legacy to him who had attempted to assassinate the Duke of Wellington. My only explanation, my only excuse for that deed is that the great Napoleon's mind was shaken to its base. I do not believe that in his right senses Napoleon would have perpetrated such an infamous act; but the man who had received the protection of England, who had come here after attempting crime after crime against his native land—that man, when he had climbed to his present height and power, what did he do? He paid to this foiled assassin the wages of his dirty deed. ("No, no," from Mr. Bowyer.) Oh! I have heard the hon. gentleman defend the King of Naples—loud cheers and laughter—therefore, I shall not answer him. This man has received his wages—he is now living in Paris; and it was stated publicly and ostentatiously that the present Emperor of the French had paid the legacy left by the great Napoleon to Cantillon, the disappointed assassin of the Duke of Wellington. . . . The noble lord tells us to night that he has got a despatch which says that the Emperor of the French entirely disowns the publications in the *Moniteur*. I should like to know the date of that despatch. (Hear, hear.) I should like to know whether it has not arrived since last Friday? (Hear, hear.) I should like to know whether it has not arrived in consequence of certain statements made to Count Persigny, whether, in fact, the noble lord has not told the Emperor of the French that there was arising a feeling in the people of England that he had insulted them, and that an indignity had been put upon them by his orders.

On the motion of Mr. WARREN, the debate was adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord Chancellor has announced a measure for the reform of the law of bankruptcy. Lord Brougham has also introduced a bill for the same object.

Lord J. RUSSELL, adverting to the notice given by Mr. T. Duncombe, of a resolution allowing Baron Rothschild to assume his seat in the house upon taking the parliamentary oaths in the manner most binding to his conscience, intimated his intention of moving, as an amendment to that resolution, the previous question.

Colonel STEWART asked the Attorney-General whether it was his intention to go on with the prosecution of the British Bank directors. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he had never hesitated in his resolution to carry on that prosecution in the most effective manner; the only doubt he had felt was whether he ought not to institute further prosecutions of a similar nature.

During the short sitting of the Lords on Friday, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, for the first time, took the oaths and his seat among the peers.

In reply to Sir F. Kelly, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had prepared a bill on the registration of titles to land, but great difficulty was felt as regarded the registration of land by an authority entitled to the greatest respect, to which he was bound to defer, and at present he could not see any probability of that bill being introduced. He was, however, happy to say that measures which would facilitate

the transfer of land would shortly be laid before the other House of Parliament by the Lord Chancellor.

Early on Friday evening, the Sheriff of the City of London appeared at the bar, and presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in favour of a bill for the reform of the City of London promoted by the Corporation itself. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

At the close of Friday's sitting, Lord PALMERSTON said that he should, on Friday next, move for leave to bring in a bill for the better Government of India.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Earl of CLARENDON explained to Lord Stanhope the change in the passport system, and showed its advantages. Her Majesty's subjects can obtain passports where they please, but British travellers will find British passports productive of less inconvenience than those granted by foreign consuls. It is the intention of the Government to invite other Governments to discontinue the system altogether.

Earl GREY presented a petition from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, praying that redress should be demanded from the Neapolitan Government for its harsh treatment of the English engineers. The Earl of CLARENDON went into the facts of the case, and expressed a hope that our unfortunate countrymen will soon regain their liberty.

It has been agreed that the select committee on the Bank Act shall consist of twenty-five members, and the following gentlemen were chosen on Monday:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Spooner, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cayley, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Vance, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Weguelin, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Hope Johnstone, Mr. Ennis, Mr. Butler, the Earl of Gifford, Mr. Fergus, Mr. John L. Ricardo, Mr. Tucker Smith, and Mr. Glyn.

In answer to Mr. Warren, Lord PALMERSTON explained that General Ashburnham had been ordered to proceed from China to India, where it was supposed that his services might be found useful, but that, after waiting for some weeks in Calcutta, and finding no opening for suitable employment, the general had thought it advisable to return to England and place himself at the disposal of the Horse Guards authorities. General PHELPS, with the permission of the house, read an explanation placed in his hands by General Ashburnham, from which it would appear that he returned with the sanction of the Governor-General, and because he did not wish, by waiting for a command in India, to supersede other officers who had distinguished themselves in the service.

Lord CAMPBELL, on Monday, presented a petition from Jedburgh in favour of a repeal of Jewish disabilities. The petitioners prayed that the oath of abjuration might be repealed by the act of the Legislature, and not by any irregular or unconstitutional action on the part of one branch of the Legislature. The noble and learned lord said that in this prayer he heartily concurred, and he trusted that a bill for the repeal of Jewish disabilities would pass the other house, and name the assent of their lordships during the present session.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### FRANCE.

Count de Morny has been elected president and reporter of the Committee of the Corps Legislatif, appointed to examine the new measure of "Public Safety." The Chamber was to give its definite vote yesterday, and probably it will fix upon three years as the time for which the law will remain in force. As originally drawn, the bill inflicted penalties upon any one who spoke against the Government anywhere. But this was too much for the best of the French lawyers in the Council of State, and it was at the instance of M. Chair d'Est Ange and others that the word "publicly" was introduced. Even now the measure encounters general dissatisfaction, and "the men of 1848" in the faubourgs are in great alarm.

A member of the Corps Legislatif, suspected of Legitimist tendencies, asked a minister whether the fact of his paying a visit to the Count de Chambord at Frohadorff, as he had been in the habit of doing, would be considered as "practising manoeuvres" within the meaning of the new repressive law. The minister answered that it would.

The Minister of the Interior, M. de Billault, has resigned. General Espinasse, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, has been appointed his successor—a very significant choice.

*La Presse*, once the leading Liberal journal in France, made its re-appearance on Thursday night, after a suspension of six months. It makes no allusion to past events, beyond some general remarks in its leading articles. The *Presse* has got a new editor, the former editors and writers are not now attached to it.

It is decided to detach the Police Department from the Home-office, the Prefect having the direction of the entire police of the empire. If M. Pietri agrees to accept this organization, he will be allowed to remain; if not, some one else will be appointed. General Neil, among others, is spoken of for that important post. M. Cornuau, Prefect of the Landes, is appointed General Secretary to the minister, in place of M. Manceaux.

The Emperor, "desirous of giving our well-beloved uncle Prince Jerome Bonaparte a mark of our high confidence," has granted to him the right of attending the sittings of the Privy Council, and has expressed a wish that he should "preside theret during our absence."



The Civil Tribunal of Paris has decided in the case of Maquet *versus* Dumas that Maquet cannot be considered as anything but the paid assistant of Dumas, and that as such he has no claim whatever to the authorship or proprietorship of the works published by the latter, and likewise cannot call on him to pay anything beyond what had been originally agreed on. In consequence, it declares Maquet nonsuited, and condemns him to pay the costs.

## ITALY.

The trial of the English engineers, the crew of the *Cagliari*, and Pisanes's comrades, began at Salerno on the 29th January. The court was crowded with soldiers. The presiding Judge made a fair statement of the facts, but the Procurator-General gave a distorted view. Some of the prisoners looked cheerful and healthy, but the majority looked pallid and emaciated. The business was somewhat delayed by the refusal of Watt to appear. "Unless they bind me (he said) and take me by force I will not go." He has suffered much in his head, and as it was feared that the exercise of any violence might be attended with serious consequences, he was reported ill, and the trial proceeded. Park and Watt are pretty well in health and have fair accommodation, though both have suffered from their long confinement. The number of prisoners that have to take their trial is nearly 300.

The result of six out of the ten new elections in Piedmont is already known. They are all in favour of the anti-Jesuitical party.

A grand banquet has been given to the Sardinian Envoy at Rome, Count della Minerva, by the opulent Duke Sforza Cesarini, at whose table Prince Chigi, Prince Rospigliosi, Duc de Grammont, Prince and Princess Bonaparte, met to do him honour. The latter prince is son of the late Speaker of the Roman Parliament, and the two others are known for their liberal views.

## RUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Thursday, makes the following announcement, which no one will accept without confirmation:—"After a succession of actions, which lasted from the 7th to the 14th of December, Schamyl was obliged to defer to the desire of the whole population of the Great Tochetchna, and give in his submission to Russia."

"Adding example to precept, the Emperor Alexander," writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord*, "has resolved to emancipate the whole of the serfs on his private domains, at the same time securing to them all the advantages granted to the peasants of private individuals. He also gives up to them gratuitously all the buildings with their dependencies in which the peasants reside."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Civil war has broken out in the River Plate. Revelon had defeated the troops of Montevideo and surrounded the town. At the latest date (the 5th of January) the English, French, Brazilian, and American marines had landed.

The Prussian Government has sent a circular to the provincial authorities, requesting them to state if they think it would be useful to demand from the Legislature a law prohibiting the sale of distilled drinks by retail.

A pilgrimage to Jerusalem is at present being organised at Marseilles, the intention being to start on March 7, and to pass Easter week at the Holy City, and afterwards visit Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, &c.

From Mexico we learn that the state of affairs was deplorable. Vera Cruz and other parts were opposed to the dictatorship of Comonfort, and a civil war appeared inevitable. The approaching struggle seems now simply to be as to which party—the Radical, the ecclesiastical, or the military under Santa Anna—shall seize power for the moment, in order to gain the profit from the final sale of the country to the United States and the extinction of the independence which it has disgraced.

## THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday afternoon a very important conference on the reform question, was held at the offices of the Parliamentary Reform Association, 15, King-street, Cheapside, in order, if possible, to agree upon a common basis of action between the association and the leaders and friends of the working body, with a view of securing political unanimity. Amongst the gentlemen present were—Mr. W. Williams, M.P.; Mr. Roupell, M.P.; Mr. N. Coningham, M.P.; Mr. Edward Miall, Mr. J. Townshend, M.P.; Mr. James Clay, M.P.; Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. W. J. Hall, Mr. John Hamilton, Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. J. C. Holyoake, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. Stuart Murray, Mr. E. N. Price, Mr. Chesson, Mr. Corner, &c. The chair was occupied by Mr. Morley, and on the part of the working classes it was explained that they exhibited a disposition to unite with other reformers for practical action, if only the principle of a manhood suffrage were conceded, with those limitations of age, residence, &c., which would be necessary in drawing up an Act of Parliament for the establishment of such a principle. Whatsoever other parts of the London Committee programme might be accepted by the working classes, the clause relating to the extension of the franchise was, he considered, too indefinite, and not sufficiently comprehensive. Mr. Morley, and others who had signed the programme in question, explained the nature of the suffrage extension they had proposed, and said they would consider whether it would be possible for them to revise the wording of their

resolution on that subject, so that it might become acceptable to all Reformers. The conference lasted a long time, and was of a highly satisfactory character.

At a meeting of some fifty Chartist delegates at St. Martin's Hall on Monday, Mr. Alderman Livesey, of Rochdale, presiding, Mr. Ernest Jones moved—

That this conference decide on uniting with the middle classes in a reform agitation on the basis of manhood suffrage and the repeal of the property qualification for members of Parliament. Seeing that the middle-class Reformers are in favour of the ballot, a greater equalisation of the electoral districts, and a shortening of the duration of Parliaments, this conference at the same time pledges itself not to abandon the agitation for the entire Charter, but to further the same to the utmost of its power.

The speaker proceeded to argue that, if by joining the middle classes in their agitation the working classes obtained a portion of their demand, it would be a great step towards gaining all they demanded. He believed that if the working classes by demonstrations showed their strength, the middle-class reform movement would doubtless join them; while, if the two parties joined, they would be strong enough to obtain from the Government the extension of the suffrage which they felt they were justified in demanding. He condemned Mr. Roebuck's programme as a fallacy, and said he knew that many influential leaders of the middle class reform party would advocate manhood suffrage in preference to it. Mr. Henriette proposed, as an amendment, the six points of the Charter. After a good deal of discussion the chairman remarked that out of thirteen speeches eleven were in favour of the motion. Several others, however, addressed the meeting, and after a very lengthened discussion, the original motion was carried with only two dissentients, amidst loud applause. The meeting then proceeded to the election of an executive, and at its conclusion the conference adjourned.

Meetings have been held during the week at Halifax, Warrington, and Gateshead, at which the London programme has been adopted. At a meeting held a few days ago, it was agreed to form a "Borough of Greenwich Reform Association," on the basis of manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and a more equal apportionment of members to constituencies, and an abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament. It was stated that these principles had already been adopted by public meetings at Woolwich and Charlton; and that a public meeting had been convened at Greenwich.

At Glasgow it has been resolved to postpone a general public meeting until after Lord Palmerston's new measure of reform is produced. A resolution to this effect was ultimately adopted, and a committee appointed to watch over proceedings in Parliament, and to call a preliminary meeting of the friends of reform when they considered it necessary to do so.

## THE FRENCH DESPATCH.

The following is a translation of the despatch from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs which Lord Palmerston laid on the table of the House of Commons on Saturday:—

COUNT WALEWSKI TO COUNT PERSIGNY.

Paris, Jan. 20, 1858.

Monsieur le Comte.—The preliminary proceedings instituted on the criminal attempt of which the person of the Emperor has been the object, are pursuing their course, and we shall ere long learn the definitive result; but there is one point on which, even at present, we can have no doubt; this attempt, like those which have preceded it, has been projected in England.

It was in England that Pianori formed the design of attacking the Emperor; it was from London that, in an affair the recollection of which is still fresh, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and Campanella directed the hired braves (*sicaires*) whose hands they had armed. It was there also that the authors of the late conspiracy have prepared at leisure their means of action, studied and fabricated the instruments of destruction of which they made use, and it was thence that they started to execute their plan.

In establishing these facts, I hasten to add how much the Government of the Emperor is penetrated with the sincerity of the sentiments of reprobation which they have raised in England. It is equally convinced that, with such proofs of the abuse of hospitality before them, the English Government and people will from the present understand how far we are justified in anxiously considering them (*fondés à nous en préoccuper*).

No one appreciates and respects more than ourselves the liberality with which England loves to practise the right of asylum towards foreigners, victims of political struggles. France has on her part always regarded it as a duty of humanity never to close her frontiers to any honourable misfortune, to whatever party it might belong; and the Government of his Majesty has no intention of complaining that its adversaries can find a refuge on English soil and live there peaceably, under the protection of British laws, while remaining faithful to their opinions, even to their passions.

But, Monsieur le Comte, how widely different is the attitude of the adepts in demagoguery established in England! It is no longer the hostility of erring parties manifesting itself by all the excesses of the press and every violence of language; it is no longer even the labour of the factious seeking to agitate opinion and to provoke disorder; it is assassination reduced to a doctrine, preached openly, practised in repeated attempts, the most recent of which has just struck Europe with stupefaction (*vient de frapper l'Europe de stupeur*).

Ought, then, the right of asylum to protect such a state of things? Is hospitality due to assassins? Should English legislation serve to favour their designs and their manoeuvres, and can it continue to protect persons who place themselves by flagrant acts outside the pale of the common law, and expose themselves to the ban of humanity?

In submitting these questions to the Government of her Britannic Majesty the Government of the Emperor

not only discharges a duty towards itself, it responds to the sentiment of the country, which demands such a proceeding under the pressure of most legitimate anxieties (*qui l'y invite sous l'empire des plus légitimes préoccupations*), and which, in a circumstance where joint responsibility (*solidarité*) between all nations and all Governments is so evident, believes that it has the right to count upon the co-operation of England. The recurrence and the perversity of these guilty enterprises subject France to a danger against which we are all bound to provide. The Government of her Britannic Majesty can assist us in averting it by giving us a guarantee of security, which no State can refuse to a neighbouring State, and which we are authorised in expecting from an ally. Full of confidence, moreover, in the exalted reason of the English Cabinet, we abstain from all indication as regards the measures which it may be suitable to take to satisfy this wish. We rely in this matter entirely on them (the English Cabinet) for the care of appreciating the decisions which they shall judge the most proper to lead to this end, and we flatter ourselves (*nous nous complaisons*) with the firm belief that we shall not have appealed in vain to their conscience and their loyalty.

You will be so good as to read this despatch to Lord Clarendon, and give him a copy of it.

Accept, &c.,

A WALEWSKI.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram from Cagliari gives advices from Calcutta, January 9th; Madras, 16th; Ceylon, 19th; Hongkong, December 30th; Canton, 29th.

Dates from Cawnpore to the 4th. Sir Colin Campbell occupied Furruckabad on the 3rd of January, and was in communication with Colonel Seaton's column. On the 2nd the rebels had attacked the troops under the Commander-in-Chief, but they were repulsed after a severe skirmish, in which the enemy lost all their guns, seven or eight in number. In the evening of that day they evacuated Furruckabad, abandoning all their heavy artillery.

Goruckpore was taken on the 6th of January by the Ghoorkhas under Jung Bahadur. The enemy, though strongly intrenched, made a feeble resistance. Seven guns were taken, and 200 men killed. Our loss was very trifling.

General Outram's forces, 4,000 strong, continued safely posted at the Alumbagh. The peasantry were beginning to bring supplies into the camp.

Brigadier Walpole occupied Etawah on the 29th of December. He proceeds to Mynpooree, and thence will join the Commander-in-Chief.

The intelligence from India is generally of a cheering character. The direct roads between Delhi and Calcutta are now open. The Chittagong mutineers were attacked by the Sylhet Battalion near the frontier of Tipperah. The mutineers fled, but were pursued, and many overtaken and put to death.

A bill has been introduced for uniting the Meerut and Delhi divisions to the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governorship is to be given to Sir John Lawrence.

The Calcutta export-markets, after undergoing some further depression, were again looking up. The import market was likewise firmer.

The bombardment of Canton commenced at daylight on the 28th of December, and was continued during the whole of the day and night. The assault, in three divisions, two English and one French, was given at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. Gough's Fort was taken at 2 o'clock, and blown up. The Chinese continued their fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, a bill for reforming the law of debtor and creditor was introduced by Lord St. LEONARDS, and read a first time, after a brief conversation, in which Lord Campbell, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Lord Wensleydale participated.

The Trustees Relief Bill and the Transfer of Estates Simplification Bill were read a second time. Their Lordships adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bright took the oath and his seat as member for Birmingham. The hon. member, who looked exceedingly well, though much less robust than when in Parliament last, was introduced by Mr. L. Ricardo and Mr. J. B. Smith, and on coming up to the table was loudly cheered from both sides of the house. Having subscribed his name to the parliamentary roll, he took his old seat on the second bench below the gangway, on the Ministerial side, next to the place usually occupied by Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. T. BARING presented a petition from the East India Company, deprecating all change in the organisation of the Indian Government "during the continuance of the present unhappy disturbances, and without a full previous inquiry into the operation of the present system." The hon. member announced that, when the India Reform Bill was brought forward, he should propose an amendment enunciating the opinion that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject under present circumstances.

After an appeal from Lord PALMERSTON, and in spite of some remonstrances from Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE consented to postpone his motion relative to the non-admission of Baron Rothschild to his seat in the house.

## THE CONSPIRACY TO MURDER BILL.

The adjourned debate was then resumed; Mr. DUNCOMBE interposing with a statement designed to



correct some popular errors regarding the incidents attending the attempt made many years ago by Louis Napoleon at Boulogne.

What really occurred—and knowing the facts, he felt it to be his duty to state them in order to disabuse the press and the public mind on the subject—was this:—The party that landed at Boulogne were armed with pocket pistols, and in landing a pistol of one of the followers of Louis Napoleon went off—he had only one pistol himself, which was not fired—and the ball went through the cheek of a man who was shouting “Vive L’Empereur”—(laughter)—and who soon recovered from his wound. The only persons killed were two followers of Louis Napoleon; one of them, M. Forgue, was shot in the back of the head by a National Guard, and the other, Count Dunain, who was severely wounded by a gendarme, crept into a wood-shed, and was afterwards thrown into the sea, where he was found with three balls in his body. These were the only deaths which occurred when Louis Napoleon landed at Boulogne.

If the Emperor, in reply to the fire-eating colonels, had said in the *Moniteur*, “I know the English people; I have lived among them, and they hate assassination as much as you do”—(Hear, hear)—it would have satisfied the mind of England, and caused the people to give their sanction to the introduction of this bill.

Mr. WARREN, in an elaborate speech, opposed the bill. Sir G. GREY replied mainly to the arguments of Mr. Roebuck, and advocated the proposed amendment of the law, as a salutary change. The apologetic despatch from Count Walewski, which the Home Secretary read to the house, had been, as stated, not elicited by any representation from the British Government, but was prompted altogether by the accounts received from the French Ambassador in London. Mr. BOVILL opposed the bill, as did Mr. B. HOPE, on the ground equally of necessity, and expediency, and dignity. Mr. COLLIER supported the Ministerial measure, which he considered well devised and not ill-timed. After some remarks in opposition to the bill from Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dent, and in its favour from Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Bentinck, Mr. M. MILNES opposed the measure. Mr. NAPIER believed that the bill effected a wise amendment of the law, introduced at a very fitting moment.

Lord J. RUSSELL wished to speak with all respect of the present ruler of France, who had deserved well of England and of Europe. The bill had been defended as comprising an indisputable and urgent improvement of the law. This assertion he considered very questionable; and on the question of urgency, inquired how it happened that the importance of the subject was never before discovered? Many reforms in the law had been proposed, yet the enactments relating to conspiracy were altogether overlooked until just after the reception of Count Walewski's despatch. Laws had two objects—to prevent criminals and prevent crime—and neither of these, as he apprehended, would be attained by the measure before the house. Conspiracies in these days were concocted in a spirit of wild fanaticism, and were not likely to be suppressed by merely enhancing the penalty consequent upon discovery. Not punishment, but detection was wanted; and this purpose the bill did not touch. The measure, he was persuaded, would neither amend the law nor satisfy the French Government.

How much better it would have been to ask for the names of those persons who had been guilty of the crime in question; and if, as very likely would have been the case, no person could be found who could be convicted by due course of law, then would have been the time to say, “We punish offences, but those offences must be duly proved by the evidence of witnesses openly heard—(cheers)—and that evidence must be weighed and summed up by a judge sitting on the bench, and a true verdict returned according to that evidence by the jury. (Cheers.)

The position in which her Majesty's ministers had placed the country excited much alarm for the future.

This measure seems to me an exceedingly skilful, I may say, an exceedingly cunning, artifice, by which it is intended that neither the people of England nor the Emperor of the French should be offended. (Hear, hear.) We must wait a little to see the result. I think that, after the passing of this bill, inflicting a heavier punishment for conspiracy to assassinate than now exists, you would not find the state of things much altered. If there are fanatical men who are still plotting assassination, they would plot secretly as much as now; they would not be deterred at all by the vain terrors of this new law. (Hear, hear.) What, then, would happen? The French Government would say, “We have no doubt of the sincerity of the English Government—we have no doubt of their wish to act loyally in this matter—but their expectations have been altogether disappointed, that ‘den of assassins’ which we wished to be cleared remains as it was—(Hear, hear)—the same conspiracies still exist; you who have agreed to this object must agree to the means; your means have been found totally insufficient; you must see yourselves that the object is not gained; you must therefore look for other means.” What could those “other means” be? They could only be means which would violate that sacred right of asylum which the Government profess their desire to preserve. (Loud cheers.) Well, I have no doubt this country would not consent to a change of its laws in that respect. But, then, I must say that you would have given a far better grievance to the Government of France than they have at present.

It was still open to the House of Commons to free itself from all embarrassment by standing upon the established laws of England.

It is still open to us to declare that we abhor the crime that has been committed in France; that, far from sympathizing with, we are indignant against, those assassins who perpetrated the crime, but that not for the friendship of the Emperor of the French are we disposed to give up the right of asylum, or to change the ancient and established laws of England. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I

think the French Government would appreciate as it would deserve to be appreciated the frankness, the sincerity, and I may say the friendliness of that course. (Hear, hear.) The threat against us has been so loudly uttered, that I confess if I were to vote for the introduction of this bill, I should feel shame and humiliation in giving that vote. Let those who will, support the bill of the Government; that shame and humiliation I am determined not to share. (Loud cheers.)

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL argued that the present state of the law relating to conspiracy was altogether unsatisfactory. The bill would accomplish a useful reform, and he justified the mode and period of its introduction.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the Walewski despatch unfortunate, but submitted that all grievances had been atoned by a frank apology, and ought to be forgotten. Stronger expressions than had been used against England were directed only five years ago against France by Cabinet Ministers, who had afterwards duly apologised in the presence of the House of Commons. The Emperor Napoleon was sincerely anxious to preserve the alliance between France and England, but the task was sometimes difficult, at moments of excitement among his subjects, and we should do everything in our power to assist his endeavours. But a proposition less satisfactory than that which the Government now submitted, had never, as it appeared to him, been offered to the consideration of Parliament. (Cheers.)

All that they were asked by the noble lord to do by this bill was to copy the old penal laws of Ireland on the one hand, and to retrograde in our English penal laws on the other. (Cheers.) He could not suppose that, on reflection, such a project could afford any satisfaction to the Emperor of the French—(Hear, hear)—which, as he apprehended, was the object in view. At the same time he thought it might lead to mischievous consequences if, because of the bungling manner in which the Government had dealt with the question, they were, in order to check it, to take a course which might be misunderstood in France. It was, therefore, his intention to vote for the motion for leave to introduce the bill—(“Oh, and cheers”)—reserving to himself the right to consider the principle upon which it was founded, and listen to the arguments that might be brought forward to induce him to believe, what he did not now believe, that the bill would accomplish the purpose it was intended to achieve.

Mr. S. HERBERT repudiated the charge that England had become a den of conspiracy, or had afforded aid and connivance to conspirators. The French Government seemed to have advanced unfounded allegations and urged impossible demands. He deprecated precipitate legislation, wishing to have information on several points before conceding a change in the law, and asked especially whether it was intended to extend the inquisitorial power of the police? The Ministerial bill ought, however, not to be rejected unseen. He should consent to its introduction, but judge it afterwards strictly upon its merits, without fear or favour.

Lord PALMERSTON, in the course of a general reply, noticed the criticism which had been offered in various quarters during the debate upon the tenor of the bill and the conduct of the Government. The measure was founded on a too notorious fact, the concoction in England of a conspiracy to assassinate the ruler of France. The Ministry had begun to consider the means of preventing similar attempts in future, even before receiving the despatch from Count Walewski. He explained and defended the principles on which the bill was framed. It was, he maintained, no valid objection to a law that it did not invariably succeed in repressing crime. The bill, he contended, effected an improvement in the law, and was calculated to prevent crimes that were disgraceful to the character of the country, and whose consequences might be most disastrous to the civilised world.

If we have the power and the means of diminishing in the slightest degree the probability of a recurrence of this danger [assassination], let us not, upon the childish notion of offended dignity, or irritation in consequence of the expression of three or four colonels of French regiments, refuse to pass a measure of such importance. (Cheers.)

Mr. COX moved the adjournment of the debate, but after some conversation the motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Kinglake having also withdrawn his amendment, the house divided on the direct question, “aye or no,” for leave to bring in the bill. There appeared—

For the motion ..... 299

Against ..... 99—200

Leave was then given, and the bill subsequently introduced and read a first time.

The Havelock Annuities Bill was read a second time.

The house adjourned at twenty minutes to two.

#### CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

The Queen held a Court yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace, for the reception, on the throne, of addresses of congratulation on the nuptials of the Princess Royal with the Prince Frederick William. The first read was from the University of Oxford, headed by Lord Derby, the Chancellor. Then came the deputation from the University of Cambridge—the Prince Consort reading the address in his capacity as Chancellor. The reception of the addresses of the London Corporation and the Commissioners of Lieutenancy followed. Then came the address of the general body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations residing in and near the cities of London and Westminster, which was as follows:—

To her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects,

the general body of Protestant Dissenting ministers of the three denominations residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster, approach your royal presence to offer our respectful congratulations on the happy marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Expressing on this occasion our continued attachment to your Majesty's person and throne, we desire your Majesty to believe that we sincerely sympathize with those parental and domestic affections which this interesting event must have so powerfully awakened, and that we follow with earnest prayers, both public and private, for the richest of earthly and heavenly benefits, the young Prince and Princess to the country which is her Royal Highness's adopted home, and to which, we trust, they are destined to be so great a blessing. May it be the daughter's happiness to emulate the virtues of her mother!

We have the more satisfaction in offering to your Majesty our dutiful congratulations on this joyous occasion, because the event which has thus united the royal houses of Great Britain and Prussia draws into closer friendship those two great nations which, by the providence of God, have been placed at the head of the Protestant interest of Christendom; and we cherish the confident hope that the combined influence of the young Prince and Princess will always be exerted for the promotion of religion and public virtue throughout the world.

The address was read by the Rev. Dr. Steane, and her Majesty returned the following gracious answer:—

I thank you very sincerely for your congratulations on this happy occasion, and for your gratifying assurances of attachment to my person and throne.

I cordially concur with you in the confident hope that the marriage of my beloved daughter with the illustrious prince who so well deserves the affection she has bestowed on him, will, under God's blessing, conduce, not only to their mutual and lasting happiness, but to the best interests of both her nation and her adopted country.

The Rev. Dr. Steane and the Rev. J. Stoughton, the mover and seconder of the address, and the Rev. Thomas James, as chairman of the meeting, afterwards had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. The following additional members of the body were present:—The Rev. J. H. Hinton, secretary; the Rev. Drs. Tidman, Campbell, Angus, Spence, Hoby, Massie, and Hoppus; Rev. Messrs. Mannering, Jones, Ashton, Richardson, Wills, Tyler, Dukes, Venall, Wilkins, Mummery, Vardy, Spence, Russell, England, Cowper, Williams, Edwards, Glass, Luckman, Bramall, Cooke, Lister, Gallaway, Brock, Woolacot, Lucy, Davis, Simpson, Bromley, Pullens, Byrne, Rose, Martin, Pearson, Mimms, Martin, Hopkins, Godwin, Viney, Rogers, Littler, Kennedy, and Sherman.

The body of English Presbyterian ministers, in and near the cities of London and Westminster, presented a loyal and dutiful address to her Majesty. The Rev. T. Madge, the Rev. Dr. Sadler, and the Rev. E. Tagart, then had the honour of kissing hands.

After presenting addresses to the Queen, the Corporation of the City of London, the Commissioners of Lieutenancy, and the English Presbyterians, presented petitions of congratulation to the Prince Consort.

The Duchess of Kent received yesterday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, an address of congratulation on the royal nuptials, from the Corporation of the City of London.

The state procession at the entry of the Prince and Princess Frederick William into Berlin on Monday was large beyond precedent, numbering fully 20,000 persons. The Princess looked remarkably well.

General Espinasse, the new Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects of Departments, stating that his mission is mainly to deal with the revolutionary party and give the country the guarantees of safety the demands.

There is no question either of discretionary measures or of superfluous severities; but a necessity exists for an attentive, incessant supervision, eager to prevent, prompt and firm to repress, always calm as it becomes strength and right to be; and, in the last place, our populations, who are justly alarmed, must be given well to know that, now also, it is for the good to feel reassured, and for the wicked alone to tremble. This is the most important part of my task, Monsieur le Préfet, and hereby is explained the choice which the Emperor has made of me.

The America brings advices from Boston to the 27th ult. The news of the death of General Havelock had excited general sorrow. Lord Napier gave a grand entertainment at Washington on the 25th ult., in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal. Mr. Secretary Stanton, of Kansas, had arrived at Washington, and reported that General Calhoun might be expected there in a few days with the Le-compton constitution. The President had prepared a message on the subject, which he will communicate to Congress. Mr. Douglas had introduced a bill providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union as a sovereign state. The latest intelligence from Utah indicates that the Mormons would assuredly resist the United States troops, and that a Guerilla warfare had been determined upon.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale here, to-day, consigned and by land carriage. For most kinds, we experienced a slow inquiry; nevertheless, Monday's prices were supported. Since Saturday, the imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 4,220 quarters. There was more firmness on the part of the importers; but the business doing was limited, on former terms. Fine barley was in fair request, at full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts met a dull inquiry, at the late decline in value. We had a very inactive demand for malt, at barely stationary prices. Although the supply of oats was only moderate, the oat trade ruled heavy, at the late decline. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered in value.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been obliged this week to omit the letters on "Charities as affecting Dissenters," and "Special Services for the working classes," from want of room.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1858.

## SUMMARY.

THE re-assembling of Parliament has, as yet, been followed by no disclosure of Ministerial intentions on the most important questions of the day. Not a word has been said about parliamentary reform, and it is now generally understood that the question is postponed till after Easter, when Ministers will, should they be in office, introduce their bill. It is somewhat significant that the "leading journal" throws out a hint whether it would not be well to discuss the question leisurely this session, and decide upon it next year. It is probable that such will be the tactics of Lord Palmerston's Government. On Friday next the Premier will open the great India question, by a motion for leave to bring in a bill for "the better government" of our Eastern empire. It is full early to forecast the fate of the measure and its authors. In the Commons no indications of the state of opinion have yet appeared. But it has been otherwise in the Upper House. Earl Grey steps forward to defend with his strong intellect the moribund Court of Directors; Lord Malmesbury declares "it is not the time," with the assenting cheers of Lord Derby himself; and Lord Brougham is "amazed" that Ministers should contemplate a reorganisation of the Government of India, while the country is still disorganised. What can the Earl of Clanricarde, though he were a tower of strength to the Government, do with an opposition which has thus early shown itself?

At the opening debate in the House of Lords, when these sentiments found expression, Lord Derby made a long and able statement on public affairs in general, containing many admirably-expressed sentiments on the refugee question, which ought to induce his lordship to refuse assent to Lord Palmerston's new bill. Lord Granville, too, held that it would be impossible to give up the right of offering hospitality and refuge to persons of all political opinions; more impossible, more criminal, to abridge the personal liberty of foreigners or Englishmen. But if any defects were found in our laws he thought it would be their duty to supply them. Lord Panmure stated that recruiting for the army was proceeding successfully, and that reinforcements were being sent overland to India at the rate of a thousand a month. Perhaps the most gratifying features of the discussion was the emphatic protest of Chief Justice Campbell against any change in the criminal law which would extend the power of the Government over refugees who seek an asylum in this country. "By the law as it now stands, the Government have all the power they ought to have," says the head of the judges of England. Why then has it never been put in force against foreign criminals, and why should a law which has not been used now be altered?

Lord Shaftesbury's church reforming zeal has succumbed, as we expected, to the difficulties in his path. He has withdrawn his Religious Worship Act Amendment Bill; and, in place of it, the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the assent of the whole Episcopal Bench, has introduced a measure which admits of an appeal to the Archbishop of the province in the

case of an incumbent objecting to special church services in his parish already sanctioned by the bishop. Exeter Hall, joyfully said Dr. Tait, will now be opened for church services. Another ground of contention in the Establishment has this week been removed by the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to uphold the judgment of Sir J. Dodson in the Denison case. The suit of Mr. Ditcher is dismissed on technical grounds—not having been commenced within the time prescribed by the Act of Parliament. The question of "heresy" is studiously ignored by this decision, which, we suppose, may be considered as final. It remains to be seen whether the Evangelical Church party will be content with this Erastian conclusion.

The Emperor of the French proposes becoming his own Minister of the Interior. Such is the conclusion deduced from his substitution of General Espinasse, his own aide-de-camp, for M. Billault. The appointment shows the paucity of talent at the command of Louis Napoleon, who will tolerate only obedient servants, and cannot, therefore, command men of intellect and independence. According to the circular just issued to the Prefects, the special mission of the new Minister of the Interior is to crush the revolutionary faction. He says, "What we want is a watchful, incessant *surveillance*, ready to prevent, prompt and firm to suppress, always calm, as power and justice should be." This language, translated into homely English, means the restoration of the reign of suspicion, which has preceded the fall of many a sovereign apparently as secure as Louis Napoleon himself. The panic of the Emperor is more disquieting than his despotism.

The Calcutta mail brings highly encouraging news from the seat of war. Sir Colin Campbell, after "repulsing" the rebels and taking all their guns, occupied the strong city of Furruckabad on the 3rd of January. The want of cavalry no doubt prevented him from following up this success. The junction with Colonel Seaton will furnish the force of the Commander-in-Chief with needful supplies. Jung Bahadoor has proved himself to be no mere carpet-knight, by attacking and capturing Goruckpore, though strongly defended. The changed aspect of affairs is shown in the statement that the peasantry were bringing supplies into the camp of Sir J. Outram, at Alumbagh, and that the direct roads between Delhi and Calcutta are now open.

Canton has been bombarded and assaulted, but was not in our possession on the 29th of December! "The Chinese continued their fires from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city," says the telegraph, which falsifies the assurances of the friendly disposition of the Cantonese, and of the ease with which their city might be occupied by a small force. A two days' bombardment with no other result than the taking of a fort indicates unexpected difficulties in this ruthless attack upon a populous town.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD PALMERSTON seems to possess a secret of managing the House of Commons very analogous in its effects with that of the famous American horse-tamer. It is marvellous how completely, and how soon, he subdues all rampancy of spirit. After being subjected to his soothing manipulations for a very little while, the House—not the horse, good reader—will come at his call from almost any point in the political compass to that on which he chooses to take his position. He handles it just as he pleases. He makes it lie down in the dust, with astonishing docility. He takes almost any liberty with it, without provoking its temper. He sits on its crupper, face tailwards, and beats the hollowest and noisiest drum, without scaring it—seemingly, without irritating it. And, finally, as we are given to understand, he produces all these surprising feats without resorting to any cruel methods—it being his opinion that the nature of the House has not been generally understood, and that by whispering, soothing, and enticing methods, the true character of the House, as meant to be the friend of the Minister, is best developed. We wonder whether his secret possesses an enduring force. If so, we are afraid it will not be so beneficial to the world as that of the horse-tamer, and we can only hope it will die with the noble lord.

What, for example, could be tamer than the Commons on the first night of the renewed Session? What stranger would have suspected it of having anything important to do? Expectation was certainly awake, else there would not have been so strong a muster of members. The interval between the adjournment in December and the re-assembling in February had been marked by striking changes, monetary, military, and political. The questions which are destined to come under discussion have never, perhaps, been exceeded in importance. It might have been

anticipated that the first Minister of the Crown would seize upon, or, if necessary, make, some occasion, for presenting the great council of the nation with a comprehensive outline of our present position, and shadowing forth the general principles of policy which he deemed applicable to the situation. But no! The noble lord had no remarks to offer, no information to give, no policy to disclose. The first evening of the Session was as tame, as devoid of dignity and spirit, as if nothing whatever of public interest had occurred, and General Sir De Lacy Evans proceeded to move, in conformity with the notice he had given in December, for a Select Committee to inquire into the measures recently adopted by her Majesty's Government for the transmission of troops to India.

No! not precisely in conformity with his long standing notice. The form in which the original notice was given was more stringent, and, if adopted by the House, calculated to secure a somewhat more extended and searching inquiry. Has the gallant general fallen under the mesmerising influence of the premier? At any rate, the noble lord so promptly and briefly assented to the motion, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as to lead to the impression that there had been some collusion with the gallant member for Westminster, and that the object was to stifle any debate. General Evans denied—and no one will doubt his veracity—that he had had any communication with anyone on the subject of his motion, and was quite ready, if the House required, to adopt the wording which appeared in the original notice. Lord Palmerston accepted that form—it was a matter of indifference to him—the more extended the inquiry, the more credit would redound to government. Poor Mr. Disraeli! it was clear that he had come down to the House loaded and primed for a heavy debate. He was consequently, out-maneuvred by the readiness with which Lord Palmerston assented to the motion. He wished it to be withdrawn and presented in another shape at another time—he thought the adoption of it by the noble lord, was a stealthy mode of evading a discussion in the House. He even contrived by dint of great dexterity to let off some of his well-prepared crackers—his telling epigrammatic sentences. But it would not do. He spoke in the tone of a man who is conscious that he has been chiselled—and his best points were blunted by being obviously out of place. Lord John Russell moved as an amendment the omission of certain words from the motion which would have rendered its scope more definite, and better adapted to the immediate occasion, and pressed his amendment to a division in which he was defeated by 147 votes to 78. It was a significant announcement on the first night of the Session that he and the premier will pursue separate courses.

The expected excitement of the night was over before it had well begun. Few members cared to hear Sir George Grey unfold his new plan of reform for the Corporation of the City. It was known to have been agreed to in the main by the City authorities, and it was concluded, therefore, that it contemplated no very essential change. The House may be said to have vanished after the division above recorded—the Speaker left the chair soon after seven o'clock.

On Friday, Lord Palmerston moved a congratulatory address to Her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. It was a task which suited him, and he performed it with exquisite grace and taste. Mr. Disraeli, also, with less ease, but with remarkable propriety, seconded the motion. Of course it was carried *nem. con.*, and was borne up to the throne by what is technically called "the whole House" on Saturday. But no sooner had the motion been disposed of by an unanimous vote, than Mr. Roebuck, moving an adjournment of the House by way of putting himself straight with its forms, called attention to the attacks made upon this country, in the military addresses published in the *Moniteur*, in a speech which for honest, out-spoken truth, needing to be publicly uttered by some one, has rarely been excelled. The hon. and learned gentleman administered a fiery castigation to the Emperor of the French, which, possibly, would have told better if it had not been quite so predeterminedly abusive. But the hon. member has his own way of doing things, and we are not disposed to quarrel with him when he stands up on behalf of his outraged country. Lord Palmerston was very angry and very bitter in reply—and no wonder! for Mr. Roebuck had touched his sorest place when he said that the menaces of Napoleon's army were probably published as an answer to the noble lord's braggadocio speech at the Mansion House in November. Mr. Horsman came to the rescue of Mr. Roebuck, and read a spirited and dignified lecture to his *quondam* leader. The House afterwards went into committee on the Have-



lock pensions—1,000*l.* a-year to Lady Havelock, the widow, and the same to Sir H. Havelock, the eldest son. There was some natural dissipation on so inviting a theme by several members, all but one of whom concurred in the course proposed on this occasion by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Then came a dry proposal, on the part of Mr. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control, to authorise the Court of Directors to raise a loan of 10,000,000*l.* in this country, on the security of their Indian revenues. It was objected by Mr. Baring that it was a somewhat singular proposal to increase the borrowing powers of a corporation supposed to be in *extremis*. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, showed pretty conclusively that if the money were really needed, it mattered not whether it was borrowed by the Court of Directors with full prospect of life before them, or *in articulo mortis*. Should their powers be transferred to the Crown, so will their liabilities also. In fact, the operation was to be based upon Indian not British finances, and would have precisely the same bearing whatever may be the future constitution of the governing body.

On Monday night, the debates in both houses were voluminous. In the Commons, to which we limit our attention, Lord Palmerston moved votes of thanks to Lords Canning, Elphinstone, and Harris; Sir John Lawrence and Commissioner Frere—to the Commander-in-Chief and the army and navy, and a vote of approving admiration of the several civilians, whether in the service or out of it, for their devotion, gallantry, and self-sacrifice in the Indian rebellion. The noble lord somewhat took the opposition at unawares by associating Lord Canning with the army and navy, and there was a stubborn contest on the point, first on the ground of form, and secondly, on that of propriety. Many of the leading speakers objected to giving the Governor-General a vote of thanks, when it was known that there was a memorial from Calcutta in existence, preferring against him serious charges, and praying for his recall. It was subsequently explained that the vote of thanks was confined to the support which he had rendered to the army in its active operations, and was not to be regarded as any judgment pronounced by the House in favour of his general administration. The votes, consequently, after a long and somewhat painful debate, were agreed to.

The last topic upon which we can touch separately is the Conspiracy for Assassination Bill, introduced by Lord Palmerston, immediately upon the disposal of the preceding votes. He introduced it temperately, and conveyed to the House an apology from the Emperor for the publication of the military threatenings in the *Moniteur*. The measure was commended as essentially one of law reform, not the less necessary because it happened to fall in with the wishes of a neighbouring sovereign. But if law reform, as Mr. Kinglake who moved an amendment, put it, why not have allowed the Attorney-General to bring it in as a portion of his law reforming measure? Why so much urgency? Besides, the measure was not needed, and would be practically inoperative. It was merely a succumbing to the dictation of the French Emperor. This was the general tone taken by the Independent Liberals. The discussion which was an animated one, and in which Mr. Gilpin, Mr. W. J. Fox, and Mr. Roebuck took a prominent and decided part, was adjourned.

The resumed debate on Lord Palmerston's Bill occupied nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting till long past midnight. It was previously understood that the Conservatives intended to support the introduction of the Bill, and their determination was shadowed forth in Mr. Disraeli's speech, who stated that, though he should vote in its favour now, he should consider the measure on its merits on the second reading. His present impression was that the Bill is bad in principle. So also more candidly and fearlessly declared Lord John Russell, in one of his most statesmanlike and dignified speeches, which seemed to carry the feeling though not the votes of the House in its favour. He would not incur the "shame and humiliation" of supporting a measure which neither amended English law, nor satisfied French demands. Mr. Sidney Herbert, but in a more patriotic strain, followed in the wake of the Opposition leader, and Lord Palmerston wound up the debate with a reply of great skill and unusual moderation. The majority in its favour was decisive—299 against 99. On the second reading, the Bill may share a different fate.

#### PROPOSED REFORM CONFERENCE.

WITHIN the last fortnight, a printed circular has been forwarded to upwards of two hundred gentlemen, including several members of Parliament, inviting them to meet about fifty District Delegates elected by the working classes, with a view to establish union on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, upon the basis of Manhood

Suffrage, and the Repeal of Property Qualification for members. The circular is officially subscribed by "the secretary to the Conference Committee," but no clue is given which might lead to the information as to who either he or they may be. We regret this as what we take to be an oversight. We happen to have means of knowing that the invitation is entitled to respect—but we very much fear that the greater number of gentlemen to whom it is addressed are likely enough to regard it with suspicion as an anonymous production, and on that account treat the proposal it contains with neglect. We shall be very sorry if such should be the case—but, all things considered, we feel that we shall have no right to express surprise that it should be so, much less to pronounce condemnation. Some well-known names, at least, should have been given as a guarantee to good faith.

The invitation has been drawn up in a very conciliatory spirit. It represents the sentiments, we are told, of "upwards of two hundred politically organised localities." The names of the "known reformers of all classes" to whom it has been addressed are given, and we are bound to admit they have been fairly selected. The avowed object of the Conference is to effect "a union of the middle and the working classes for political reform," and the basis upon which this union is sought to be achieved comprises the two points we have already mentioned, with the addition of "as much or as little" as the middle-class visitors may think proper to add. "The working classes," it is said, "have made great concessions—the utmost they can conscientiously make—they have met you in a new spirit: it is now to be hoped that other classes will respond in the same."

We venture to hope so too. That portion of the working classes—a very inconsiderable one, we fear—on whose behalf the circular invitation has been issued, and whose delegates will appear to-morrow at the Conference in St. Martin's Hall, may fairly claim our respect for the sacrifice of feeling they have made. They belong to the Chartist body. For many years they have clung with fond tenacity to "the six points," to which a few of them may have been accustomed to add "name, and all." Some of them have suffered keenly for their indiscreet zeal in behalf of their political creed—all of them, probably, have been wont to regard every letter of it with a feeling akin to superstitious veneration. It must have cost these men a real pang to set aside four out of six of their long-cherished articles, and will cost them, it may fairly be presumed, some taunts from old political associates. In confining their present demand, therefore, to two points only, one of which, moreover, is comparatively unimportant, they have undoubtedly given an earnest of their sincerity, and merit the respect of all true Reformers. Let the issue of the Conference be what it may, we do hope that the working-men's delegates will be met in the most considerate and conciliatory spirit. They certainly deserve thus much.

Moreover, whatever may be thought of their political sagacity, they evince a certain nobility of sentiment, in selecting for retention just those two points in the Charter which express the superior dignity of man to money, and found political rights upon what he is rather than what he has. The Ballot, a fresh allocation of seats, and annual Parliaments, are regulations which would affect only the mode, the place, the time, in which votes are to be given—not unimportant considerations, certainly, but embodying no vital principle. Perhaps, too, it was distinctly foreseen that in the event of agreement on the article of the Suffrage, the middle-classes might be confidently trusted to insist upon some modification of each of these points. It is in the question of the franchise, particularly, that the working-men put in a claim for their rights—for a recognition of their political entity and individuality—and we cannot reasonably quarrel with them for insisting upon this point as one upon which they can make no concession.

We think it right to add, what our earlier readers will easily credit, that we should be greatly pleased if we could wake up to-morrow morning and find that the *sine quâ non* of these district delegates had been adopted as the *sine quâ non* of the great bulk of Parliamentary reformers. To the principle of Manhood Suffrage, it is hardly necessary for us, at this time of day, to profess our allegiance. We are sure it is the only basis upon which a just and final settlement of the question can rest. We think it might be safely adopted at this moment, and that it will be quite as conservative as, perhaps more so than, a tenancy suffrage. If, therefore, the choice between a franchise based on manhood, and any more restricted one, devolved upon us, we should unhesitatingly prefer the former. But as the decision will have to be that of the present electoral constituencies, and that, possibly, within the next few months, we feel that our own preference constitutes but a very small element in

the matter, and that we are placed by events under the necessity of asking ourselves, not what we could wish, but what we ought to do.

Now, the first feature of the case which appeals to our judgment is that whatever we decide to do in this matter must be done *at once*. A reform bill will be laid before the House of Commons, in a few days, by Her Majesty's Government, and there can be little doubt that the constituencies will have the question referred to them within a few months. There is no time, therefore, for an organised instructional agitation. Our best hope, under the circumstances, consists, not in persuading the constituencies to come over to a sound principle—there is no time for that—but in collecting, uniting, consolidating, and guiding the largest amount possible of the liberal opinions which already exists among them. We have not sufficient leisure allowed us to beat up for recruits. The battle has to be fought presently—and fought with such forces as we have in hand. It is in wisely marshalling and employing them, that our practical wisdom will be best displayed.

The next thing which strikes us is that by far the largest force of electoral opinion, to be had immediately, is in favour of something short of Manhood Suffrage. We are sorry that it is so, but we cannot alter facts merely because they are distasteful to us. And the fact is, that a franchise based on domicile for the Boroughs, and upon ten pound occupation for the counties, happens at this moment to be in favour with the voting class. This has been ascertained by a process of elaborate inquiry. The Guildhall Coffee House programme, as it is called, is the united expression of the largest number of representative men amongst advanced reformers that can be hoped for at present, and, were it adopted by the working men, little doubt exists that it might be carried. It was put forth spontaneously by those who having political power themselves desire that as large a number as possible of those who have it not, should be admitted to a participation of it. It may be said to be a reflection of the present amount of opinion in the popularly constituted of the constituent bodies. It is not only so much available force, but force arrayed, and ready to be led at once into action. The trumpet has been sounded—the colours are flying—a valorous spirit is passing, as a contagion, from rank to rank—and there is hope that before long, and as soon as the troops come under fire, enthusiasm will burst forth into a flame.

Now, with all deference, we put it to the district committees and delegates, whether a proceeding on their part which, if successful, would undo what it required months of labour to achieve, and which would disorganise the most promising force which has yet been united under the same flag, is the wisest possible, under the circumstances. Had they taken this step, before the advanced reformers of the voting class had been brought into agreement, we could not have found fault with their policy, although we hold a strong opinion to the effect that a public conference is not the most likely method of arriving at reconciliation. But they have waited until a long course of effort, on the part of the middle-class reformers, has resulted in a union which many had supposed to be impracticable, and now, when we are almost in sight of the enemy, an invitation is forwarded to the whole class, to discuss afresh the fundamental positions of the question to be dealt with. Does it not seem very *mal à propos*? Is it not throwing everything back into uncertainty and confusion? Will it not necessarily tend to paralyse the nascent spirit of united resolve which constitutes our chief hope of success in future?

The Guildhall Coffee House programme expressly waives the question of abstract rights. It does not deny them. The object of it being to combine as great a number of the electoral body as possible in support of a definite outline of Parliamentary Reform, so as to insure unity of effort when the moment of action shall arrive, it would have been suicidal to insist upon the recognition of a principle which would have repelled the larger portion of the leading politicians of the country. But care was taken that, at least, that principle should receive no detriment. And it will be admitted by most, that, for boroughs, the tenancy suffrage will give very nearly the same practical result as the Manhood Suffrage, when restricted as it must be by legal definitions and arrangements. What, therefore, the district delegates propose to do, as far as it respects town populations, is proposed also to be done, within say a twentieth, by the middle-class reformers. Now, is it wise or expedient, for the sake of the small difference that remains, to constitute a movement *de novo*, and set aside as useless all that has hitherto been accomplished? Because, that is really the overture now made to the middle-classes. For our own part, we do not see how it is possible to entertain it.

If the working men represented by the



District Delegates feel it imperative upon them to demand Manhood Suffrage, far be it from us to throw any obstacle in their way. But in this case, it will be their wisdom to seek their object in friendly concurrence with other reformers, even if they are compelled to act by means of a separate organization. Whoever shall advise them to pursue an antagonistic course will be a traitor to their interests. But we cannot suffer ourselves to anticipate even the possibility of such madness. If we cannot agree to work together, we must agree to differ with one another. To quarrel now, would be to surrender our position to the enemy.

#### THE IMPERIAL POLICY.

THE severe repressive measures of the French Government, arising out of the infamous plots of half-a-dozen conspirators against the life of the Emperor, have taken the world by surprise. It was reasonably supposed that the personal popularity obtained by Louis Napoleon, after his narrow escape from the Orsini conspiracy, would have been taken advantage of for relaxing the grip of despotism upon a loyal population, and enlarging the range of free discussion, which the Emperor knows full well to be the best security of authority. The French people prize social far more than political freedom, but it is in the former, rather than the latter direction, that the Emperor has chosen to coerce his subjects. Not only is the press to be reduced to one dead level of obsequious Imperialism, and the moderate opposition of the Republican party threatened with pains and penalties, but the indefinite provisions of the new law of "public safety" will invest the police with authority of the most dangerous and irritating kind, and give encouragement to a spy system which will intrude upon the intercourse of private life. When such severe and odious measures are held to be necessary in the seventh year of the Imperial regime, it is impossible not to distrust the frequent assurances of the perfect security of the Empire, and the contentment of the French people.

In spite of the seeming devotion of the large army of France to the ruling dynasty, we cannot forget that Louis Napoleon is following exactly the course which led to the expulsion of the Bourbons and the abdication of Louis Philippe. In each case conspiracy was followed by repressive measures, the suppression of the press, and successful revolution. What ground is there now for expecting a different issue? The policy of coercion just entered upon with such fatal vigour, cannot but keep the excitable French people in a state of terror and insecurity, and destroy the prestige which their sovereign has been able to acquire. When the police department is separated from the Ministry of the Interior in order to make it a more efficient agent of the Executive,—when a Billault is not found sufficiently despotic, but is replaced by a military chief whose especial office will be "to execute an attentive surveillance of the revolutionists who plan against the life of the Emperor"—Frenchmen will put little faith in the stability of a dynasty that can only be propped up by these exceptional measures. Hitherto Louis Napoleon has been able to find consolation in the material prosperity of the country. But even that is being perilled by his infatuated policy. Since he entered upon his new course, trade has been unsettled, and commercial confidence has received a rude shock. The alarm at the Tuilleries has spread over the country. Never since 1851 has the authority of the Emperor been in lower repute amongst a people who are governed by prestige.

It is remarkable that the men against whom the new *loi des suspects*, as it is popularly called, is directed, were the enemies of the Empire seven years ago. They have been neither conciliated nor reconciled. Legitimists, Orleanists, and Republicans still hold aloof from the present Government, and are the real malcontents with whom General Espinasse will have to deal. A common danger will once more bring to an understanding men of pro-verbial opinions. "We believe," says the *Leader*, "it is now generally understood that, in default of proper means of meeting, a sort of implicit reconciliation has been effected between the more important sections of the Opposition." If there should be more plots, and more stringent acts of despotism, we can only take it as a sure sign of the breaking down of the Imperial policy. Even France cannot long put up with a vulgar tyrant, whose administrative system is more and more narrowed to the protection of the head of the state.

We fear that Louis Napoleon has entered on a path, from which he will be unable to return. His usual sagacity and self-confidence appear to have deserted him. The boast that he thoroughly understands the French people is no longer tenable in view of a policy of his own choosing that creates alarm. It is not unlikely that, as

has been said, the late conspiracy revealed to him his isolated position. "He saw," remarks our contemporary, from whom we have quoted above, "that nobody, neither the public nor the officials, neither his enemies nor his friends, still less the representatives of foreign Powers, regarded what exists in France as a permanent arrangement. Everything for which he had made provision was condemned by public opinion to vanish as soon as he drew his last breath; and Banquo's issue was calmly waiting over the Channel to take up its inheritance." We await with anxious forebodings the result of the new measures of "public safety," which have been adopted by his obedient Legislature, and have a confident belief that his hardest task will in future be, to retreat from his policy of repression, and shake off the faction that has grown strong under his auspices, and will be ready to desert him at the critical hour.

## INDIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26, 1857.

The departure of the steamer *Victoria* to Galle, with the probability of meeting there the Australian steamer, gives me the opportunity of adding a few items to the letter which I dispatched three or four days ago.

At Barrackpore, fourteen miles from Calcutta, we have the cantonment of the native troops, by which the city buildings are guarded. There are now stationed there the 70th, 2nd, and 43rd Native Regiments; and to them was recently added the remains of the 32nd, after the mutinies at Deoghr and Rohnee. They contain in all about 2,000 men, disarmed, and doing no duty at all with their ramrods. Some of them are very impudent, especially the 2nd, and were they armed there is little doubt that they would rebel. As it is, they are kept under control by some 800 English soldiers and marines. Every one wonders why these useless men are not disbanded, or discharged or imprisoned, as they all deserve to be. They undoubtedly planned our destruction in Calcutta eight months ago; they designed it, prepared for it, filled their lines with swords, spears, knives, and even instruments of torture, in order to effect it. They are impudent and disrespectful still, and one is indignant that nothing whatever is said or done to show them that the Government will not permit crimes in their own faithless soldiery.

A few days ago a train of circumstances brought out the fact that a jemadar and two naiks (corporals) of the 32nd Regiment, were the real instigators of the mutiny at Deoghr, in which Mr. Ronald and Lieutenant Cooper were so savagely killed. The jemadar was blown from a gun on the 9th December, the two naiks on the 18th. The punishment of the latter was a most impressive sight. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the unarmed Sepoys of the native regiments were all marched to the southern side of the Great Parade, and stood there in four separate detachments, their faces fronting towards the north. The 35th Regiment of English soldiers then marched from their camp, and took up a position at right angles to the Sepoys, running across the Parade-ground, near its eastern end. They stood in two long lines, facing west, and the falling sun, glancing on their bright steel bayonets, covered them with a line of glistening fire. Five guns, manned by seamen, followed, and took up their place at the upper end of the 35th, in the centre of the parade. The 29th Regiment followed them, and continued the English line further across the ground, the cannon standing in the centre. Two of the guns were placed thirty yards in advance, the remaining guns, tumbrils and bullocks, were drawn up at the point where the two English regiments met. A small guard of twelve Europeans stood out a little in front, with the two prisoners. They were dressed in the coarsest native clothes, and one of them wore a most brutal scowling expression on his face. About 2,000 natives, connected with the locality, watched the whole proceedings from the left, beyond the last body of Sepoys. When General Hearsey and his staff rode up to the centre, the order was given to tie the prisoners to the guns. The marines then led them off; each man was placed, standing on the ground, with his back to the muzzle of the gun; and to prevent his moving, his arms were tied to the upper part of the wheels, and his feet to the lower. In dead silence the account of the court-martial, the finding and the sentence, were then read out. Every eye was fixed upon the two men, standing so clearly out from the guns, from which all had withdrawn except the man who was to apply the fuses. Then the order was given—"Steady"—"Fire." At the same instant, the boom of the guns was heard, and a cloud of smoke, full of black specks, filled the air. The spectators then rushed to the spot, while the sweepers, already appointed and in waiting, gathered up the remains of the wretched murderers. It was a most impressive sight to those whom such things can impress. But there were hundreds there, Europeans, I am sorry to say, as well as natives, who, by their frivolous remarks, showed how completely their thoughts were bounded by what the eye sees, and how little they could contemplate by faith the awful futurity into which these guilty men were being hurried. Justice required their death; but to them it was instantaneous and painless: unlike the suffering of our two poor countrymen, whom their abominable treachery and violence had destroyed.

Our Government has thus done one or two acts of severity upon the guilty, in this part of the country. They of course destroyed the effect of their own measures by others of a contrary kind. No means were taken to announce punishment, or to state the views of the Government respecting the crime for which it was inflicted. Few knew it, except those in the immediate neighbourhood. Besides, the instant it was over, General Hearsey rode up to the 70th Regiment and communicated the order of the Governor-General, that if any of that regiment were willing to volunteer for China they would be accepted. He then asked volunteers to come forward. The whole regiment stepped in front with a loud cheer; and he then told them for their satisfaction that their name would be praised throughout the country. To my mind the whole thing is a mistake, and is immensely out of place. A few months ago these men, on the news of the first outbreak, offered to go to Delhi on our account. They had been involved in the general plot to destroy Calcutta: and their comrades in the 2nd and 43rd jeered them for siding with the English. Their reply was: "Only wait until we have turned the corner at Fulta and cross the river!" It was evident that they had agreed and intended to murder their officers, and go to Delhi for their own benefit as mutineers. The fact came out; they were not allowed to go, and in June were disarmed with the other regiments. Now they are asked to receive the highest reward given to the brave and faithful, that of giving voluntary service in a work of danger. Reward, therefore, is the punishment of mutiny and intended murder. Besides, the regiment is kept up and ordered on service as a regiment, when it is evidently the intention of the English people that in Bengal at least there shall be no more native regiments, and that the army shall be dissolved. In this matter, however, if Parliament does not look sharp, Lord Canning will deceive you yet. He is very obstinate, and cares nothing for what you say.

I'll tell you another thing. Very recently one of the Krishnagur missionaries forwarded to the Government an offer from 260 of his Christian congregation to serve as coolies, bearers, and the like, with the English army (I believe without pay), in token of their strong sympathy with the English Government at this crisis. We first heard that Lord Canning refused to listen to the request because it was made from them as Christians, not as subjects. Now it turns out that he declined to receive the application at all. Thus it is that the Governor-General, in the face of all the feeling which now fills English hearts, crushes down the rising loyalty of the few native converts whom God has given to our efforts for evangelising the land, and reserves all his rewards and all his sympathies for traitors and for murderers. Shall this be allowed to pass, in addition to all the other proofs of his utter incapacity and bad spirit? Had he been allowed to follow his own foolish ways in April, Calcutta would now be in ruins; and if he be allowed to govern still, you will find that the old state of things yet continues, and that every lesson of wisdom, justice, righteousness, taught us by this fatal year, will be wantonly flung to the four winds.

Have you observed that we have never yet received full particulars of the entry of General Havelock's force into Lucknow. We know how Sir Colin Campbell managed; but nothing has been said till a few days ago, of what the first relieving force did and suffered. I have much pleasure, therefore, in forwarding to you the accompanying letter, written by an officer of that force, who ran the gauntlet with the rest. The letter is very full, is written something like a diary, and contains the most interesting details respecting the position of the garrison. In the presence of such a witness I will be silent.

#### THE FIRST RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

We left Cawnpore, i.e., began crossing, on the 19th of September; on the 21st we moved on, having had a skirmish not worth mentioning during the passage. We had 2,600 men of all arms, including some 300 Sikhs, 100 European volunteer cavalry, twenty-five irregular cavalry, two light field batteries, four 24-pounders, and two 8-inch howitzers. The laying down a bridge was only determined on at the last moment. Besides the heavy guns, the commissariat was conveyed in the large bullock train wagons, and there were some very ponderous cars conveying boats for bridges. I think, therefore, great credit was due to Crommelin, of the engineers, who made the bridge on the moment. The first day the enemy met us, not in force. We turned their left and they ran in a moment, losing four guns. They had ravines in their rear; swampy ground, but not sufficient to be an obstacle, in their front; and a breastwork across the road. I may mention once for all, that our heavy guns were confined to the road all the way here, from the wet state of the country. Had the enemy put the ravines between us and them, their position would have been much stronger. Our cavalry came up with them, but the infantry could not get near them. It rained all day after the action, and we marched on to Busaratgunje. Next day, too, it rained all day. I never saw such rain; everything I had was wetted through wax-cloth and blankets, so that we never got dry beds, our pillows being a wet mash. Many of the men were unceasingly in storms of rain for forty-eight hours. The 23rd was oppressingly hot, and a little after mid-day we found the enemy in position at Alumbagh; their left in the gardens, their centre in topes, their right on low sand hills. General Outram had, as you know, not interfered with Havelock, but used to advise and take command of a wing, as a somewhat independent sort of second command. We halted at short cannon shot, and being right in front, the rear regiment of the leading brigade passed to the front to get to the dry ground, and move to the left to turn the sand hills. At this moment the enemy opened their guns, and round shrapnell came into us. I saw Havelock smile as they



whizzed about our heads; several officers were killed just there. It was strange that, well as the enemy's shrapnell were thrown, they did hardly any execution. One fell right in the column, covered me with mud from head to foot, when it burst and hurt no one. The moment the 1st Madras Fusiliers, the regiment on our extreme left, moved on the sand hills, the enemy, though in great force, and supported by large numbers of cavalry, withdrew their guns and fled from the skirmishers and Olphert's battery only. On the left and centre, to my certain knowledge, the skirmishers and guns fought the whole battle. Olphert's pursuing with his guns unsupported at the gallop could not come up with them. It was very fine to see the impetuous but intelligent manner in which Neill's men, "the Madras Lambs," skirmish. Johnson, with his twenty-five Irregulars, charged, and took two guns, after riding through the buildings round the garden full of infantry. But nearly 200 of the enemy's cavalry attacked him, or rather threatened him; and he attacked them, losing two men killed, and nearly all his men and horses wounded. Just at this time some twelve or thirteen of the 5th Fusiliers were exchanging shots with some men in a little kiosk when the cavalry came in view. I rode forward to see which was which, and there was Johnson's little troop exchanging shots with six to eight times their number, afraid to attack. One volley from the skirmishers, hitting only one fellow, sent them all off. It is true they had covered the withdrawal of their guns; but fancy 200 cavalry beaten off by twenty-three troopers and thirteen infantry. The cavalry then with Outram went down the road; the whole position being carried and five guns taken. Outram got up guns and sent for a column of infantry with the intention of seizing the canal bridge at once, but as it was some two miles down the road, Havelock requested him to cease operations. Outram's coolness, ability, and promptness in handling troops in the field were much admired. He is very decided when actually in action, and better than brave, which is natural to Anglo-Saxons: he is as much at his ease in a heavy fire as if there was none. Havelock smiles and pricks up his ears, as if he saw something funny in bullets; but Outram appears to forget there is any firing at all. Next day we halted to prepare by cleaning up arms and so on. I should tell you that it rained torrents after the fight, just in time to wet us and our baggage again.

On the 24th we were cannonaded all day, and lost a good many men. Olphert's battery was opposed to them, and his horses had their harness on upwards of forty-eight hours! The enemy's cavalry came down on our baggage, which was on the road compactly formed up. Some of the servants gave the alarm, and out a lot of us tumbled, half-dressed, snatching any weapon, and getting to horse as we could. Meantime, the Sowars, the enemy's cavalry, rode to the rear-guard, calling out that they were Sikhs; consequently the officer thought they were our own men, though we had only twenty-five with large red scarves; and these fellows were in hundreds without scarves at all. They called out "*Jaldi, jaldi*," "Quick, quick," but the unfortunate rear-guard did not understand that they meant "Charge whilst the mistake lasts." Then they were so stupid that, with the fellows at the gallop within twenty yards of them, they tried to form square, instead of firing independently. The result was we lost one officer and thirteen men, and twenty prisoners were rescued; but a few Sikh sentries, interspersed among the carts, shot the Sowars that came at them. It was most unfortunate. Had any man with a slight knowledge of Hindostani (or, I think, a slight modicum of brains) been with the rear-guard, it could not have occurred. But the men were young, and did not know what arrant cowards the Sowars are. Had they fired steadily, like the Sikhs, it would have been all right. In fact, they would never have charged, had the men levelled their pieces instead of forming square. Some men near me on treasure guard shot several; and the volunteer cavalry and Olphert's guns got up in time to kill twenty of them.

The 25th was a very clear hot day. At eight a.m. we left our ground to enter Lucknow. We formed one long column on the road. The enemy occupied the Char Bagh, and other inclosed gardens and houses. The sides of the road were covered with grass seven feet high, beyond which were topes and brushwood. They had guns in the gardens and topes; and then came a bend in the road just at a hamlet; after which was the canal bridge a few hundred yards farther. Off we went to carry the gardens first. When we had got two-thirds of the way we were halted to enable some pickets, forgotten at first, to take their places with their regiments, and such a fire as they halted us in! From the front and flanks came the fire of several thousands, and the fire of their great guns too, all concentrated on the leading regiment, the 5th Fusiliers. The men lay down during the halt, and while there fell a hurricane of bullets. Our loss was considerable: the wonder was that it was not much greater. At last the pickets joined; up we got, and a rush settled the business: the enemy being simultaneously driven out of the grass by our skirmishers. We could not see them at all; and had they had an iota of coolness and courage, and simply stood and fired a little lower, they might have smashed the head of our column utterly. A column was now sent to turn the Bunnée bridge by our right. Beyond the turn in the road was the approach to the bridge, with houses on the right of the road, grass on the left, a large garden just before, reaching the canal on the right. The canal itself was very deep and steep, like a cleft in the ground; the bridge connected the Cawnpore road, down which we came, with the continuation of the same road through the town. On the right of the bridge was a road leading round the town. They had got embrasures, with very heavy guns in them, on each side of the bridge, and had cut deep trenches in the side of the road, but not in any way blocked the road itself. Our leading column, now the Madras Fusiliers, did not wait for the flankers, who could have enfiladed the guns, but rushed at the bridge and carried it. Then the flanking columns came through the garden before alluded to, and they all advancing a little way into the town began to bayonet the fellows in the houses, and throw the bodies into the street. The rest of the force and the guns now came up, when 2,000 men and two guns, probably some of those who had been in the high grass, got into the garden on our right flank, and others fired from the grass and some houses on the left. The house tops of the city gave their quota, and houses on the right of the road had their loopholes occupied. A force was detached to drive off the gentry on the right, and the guns were taken. Meantime it was very hazardous work passing the loopholes. A gun just

opposite was unlimbered and got round: rather a cool thing to do when the enemy's rifles almost touched the artillerymen's heads. The house was breached; the garden cleared by our skirmishers, and the Sikhs, forming on the road to the right, cleared the neighbouring houses and grass. Then we halted a little, and threw the captured guns into the canal. There were five taken at the bridges, two of them 24-pounders.

Avoiding the direct road, we skirted the town to the right, towards the Dilkhoosha Palace, and found whole stables of cavalry horses and guns deserted as we went on, with every other sign of a perfect rout. Outram had been slightly wounded, and was sitting looking at maps just as we came to a large palace. We blew the gate in, and the 5th Fusiliers bayoneted 150 men, and took two sets of standards. The 90th bayoneted the same number in another. Outram tried to stop this entry of houses, fearing probably the men would disperse, but it was the only way to get hold of the enemy. Once in, they were paralysed, and huddled together to be shot and stabbed, though firing sharp enough through their loopholes just before. We had a march through open roads, with splendid houses, which gave us a sharp fire until we reached a garden with a pucca drain in it. Hitherto, as we saw all the roads strewn with baggage and light guns, and had four of our own 9-pounders which had belonged to the mutinous artillery retaken that morning in our own batteries, it was all swimmingly victorious, but in this garden the storm of bullets and grape was tremendous from unseen enemies, and whilst we halted to close up the guns, the drain saved us somewhat from the fire. On coming out we came on a bridge commanded by the Kaiser Bagh, an immense palace. However, their practice was not good. From this point our progress was a series of rushes past loopholes, and restings in safe cover; varied with finding ourselves enfiladed in flank and rear, and turning corners where guns and grape were awaiting us. In these cases there was a rush, a cheer, and the guns were taken: then on, to be shot down yet faster from loopholes in streets upon streets. Sometimes Olphert got his guns up and cleared the passage; sometimes it was the Fusiliers or the 78th Highlanders; sometimes, but rarely, a big gun was opened. The Highlanders bore the brunt of the last part. There was one fearful archway which literally screamed fire. There poor General Neill was shot right through the head, and our fellows, under cover of their own fire, which frightened, though it couldn't touch the enemy, got through: the 78th having previously led the way ahead past it. I confess to feeling anything but comfortable under that arch. The enemy, themselves secure, covered you at twenty feet distance! On horseback the fire blinded you. Poor Neill, he was a fine, unassuming, gentlemanly soldier. We got in at about eight p.m. or thereabouts; but at the gate there were trenches and a hot fire on our fellows as they tumbled and floundered in them. Meantime a false report had been sent that part of the 78th on rear-guard had been cut to pieces, and the 90th were sent back. This caused much loss, and many doolies were left full of men: the bearers, who were not going to stand that fearful fire, dropped the poor wounded and ran. The rear-guard was not in till the next day, at evening; the heavy guns having been, some of them, disabled. Poor Cooper and Crump, of the artillery, both first-rate men, and Crump especially, one of the heroes of the force, were killed there the next day. But the guns were at last got in. Our loss this day alone, the day we carried the bridge and got in, was 609 men and forty-five officers killed and wounded; a wonderful proportion of officers and a heavy loss out of 2,300. The garrison were enthusiastic at first, but some of them growled because we had no supplies with us, and said they would rather we had stopped away. The truth was, Outram evidently thought a battle and a successful entry would send all the rebels away, as we left everything at Alumbagh with 300 men, and only mounted officers were allowed to bring one servant. We took many guns, but only spiked most of them; about fifteen were brought in or thrown into the canal. Next day the 32nd sallied and brought in seven more; then for two days nothing was done, after which lull we sallied and took many guns; some were blown up, some only spiked and had to be taken again. The same with our positions—we took houses, gave them up, and had to take them again; and there was some mismanagement. I believe that under no circumstances could we have cleared the town. It is immense; all full of ranges of loopholed palaces, trenches, parapets, and guns, with some 30,000 men (just now increased by part of the Delhi fugitives), 4 regular regiments, 10 local of infantry, 2 regular cavalry, and 5 irregulars, about 10,000 men belonging to various large zemindars, and all the budmashes, eunuchs, Africans, chobdars, shikarrees of the palace, *et hoc genus omne*. These last are the worst: they fire from English sporting rifles magnificently. The only chance we had was to attack on all points the day after we came in instead of merely sending out the 32nd to pick up a few guns close by. However, with only the clothes on our backs, here we are occupying a very extensive position, consisting of the jail, quarter of a mile of the Cawnpore road, the Furrah Buksh, and the Chutta Mungol, besides various out-picket houses, and the old position, which is very extensive; still we are regularly shut up and get peppered with shot, shell, and musketry all day and night sometimes, but casualties are few. The garrison were reduced to some 350 of the 32nd, 100 Sepoys, a few Sikh cavalry, some artillery, a great number of refugee officers and civilians, and a great number of uncovenanted and drummers, with a few pensioners; far more numerous than was supposed. As for food, their stores have fed us for seven weeks to-day.

13th.—The enemy now had the courage to attack: they came on once, and the first few big shot they ran; but all the old garrison had been wounded, with few exceptions; many of them twice. The defences were very weak, open breaches, and a certainty that if the natives did get in numbers must tell; harassed with rain, perpetual sentry duty and wounds, it is wonderful how well they stood out. Only two ladies were wounded, one of them mortally. When we arrived we found a 32-pounder, a 9, and a carronade at a battery just the width of the road from the gate of the Bailey-guard; all the enemy's batteries were run up almost equally close, but to this was owing their comparative harmlessness, as the entrenchments were on rising ground, so bringing the enemy's guns close, prevented their doing more than fire at high elevation. We destroyed most of these batteries, blew up or occupied the houses that enabled the musketry most to gall the garrison, and improved

the defences; but the want of more powder and shells has been much felt. We have mines nearly all round, except on the river face, most of them countermines. Every now and then there is a blow up, generally an abortive one; they throw in wooden, leather, brass, and stone shells, wrap 54-inch with tow to fit 8-inch howitzers; and out of a 13-inch mortar they have thrown logs of wood which we call railway trains, from the peculiar row they make; jingall balls, rod iron cut up for grape, telegraph wire, and every conceivable missile. They actually throw a sheep's neck and a lot of fish; the last as a curse to bring the cholera. When they have nothing else to do they fire blank! We have no wines for the sick, hardly any medicines, or tea or sugar, and all the amputation cases fail in consequence. I think it was upardonable not bringing in wines which could easily have been done on camels, also medicines might easily have been arranged for. Flannel shirts are 50 rupees; I gave 5s. for a tooth-brush; cheroots are 3s. each. We had thrashed them so heartily at Alumbagh that I thought after one sharp bout in the town they would run and we get our things up. It is very absurd to see men with insufficient food and unclean shirts sitting on gilt couches, throwing about rupees by handfuls, many sleeping on cashmere tent linings, or washing in silver basins. Even, to-day, after the prize agents have been picking up most of the handsome things, I saw two horses eating out of a most magnificent gilt ottoman frame. Of useful knowledge I have here discovered that charcoal makes very good poultices; guava leaves smoke better than tea, vine leaves, tolerably, and that flour and water baked is considered, by hungry people, cheap at 7 rupees a sur. One man gave 20s. for a small tin of salmon and found it bad—deservedly, I think, for though on short commons we have enough, the natives and ladies only really get too little. The hospital is a painful sight: men just grazed get frightful sores; just at present the wounds seem to have taken a favourable turn, but many hardly wounded at all seriously have died. One thing struck me in the officers' hospital, nearly every wounded man had his Bible and read it. The clergyman, Mr. Harris, is energetic; but Mrs. Polehampton, the widow of his former colleague, is the Miss Nightingale of the place. She has a fine but somewhat marble face, as if, whilst gentle and kind, there was no weakness: evidently a firm, enthusiastic, thoughtful character, unremitting in her attention to the sick. Ali, my servant, has fully acted up to your instructions. He was unremitting in his attention when I was ill, and I never could have been more thoroughly pleased and satisfied. He has only two faults: one is, that nothing, I believe, not even a Sepoy's bayonet can make him quicken his ordinary pace—he brings a basin when you are frightfully sick as calmly and slowly as he does everything else; the other is, that he sometimes puts my tooth brush into the dust, and, in fact, has not European notions of cleanliness; but as I can find no other fault with him you may guess the treasure he is. He reads voluntarily and constantly. When I was very restless with age and bilious fever together, he said, "Look at this," and showed me—"These are they which came out of great tribulation;" very quaint, but so very inappropriate as it was, a rebuke to my restlessness, and certainly most kindly intended.

14th.—One of the great disagreeables of this place is, that there is little or no conservancy arrangement, although they have Dr. Ogilvie as "Health Inspector." Dead camels, offal, dead men and horses, and everything horrible—and that, too, with no tobacco procurable. I'm just trying coffee as a substitute, and a very bad one it is. Abbas has brought me a suet dumpling, his first essay, and a complete triumph. I am quite well again, now, thank God, and it is indeed a subject of gratitude to our Heavenly Father to be well and unhurt when there is so much suffering around one. The total absence of all comforts is much felt when laid up; but whilst in good health all little privations are nothing, and it is quite enough to feel health in one's veins and have a sufficiency of food and sleep as far as that class of comfort goes; but to be unable to sleep or shift position, as is the case with many of the wounded, must be painful in the extreme, especially with the physical pain added.

16th.—The Commander-in-Chief is advancing steadily from the Dilkhoosha, and we are just getting ready to spring our mines and attack them in reverse. I hope it will all go well.

17th.—It was a very pretty sight yesterday. The Commander-in-Chief slowly advanced with a very heavy fire, burnt a number of buildings, which might have annoyed him, got very near us, and finally cleared his rear; a few shells at the fugitives closed the day. Some rockets he threw looked very fine in the evening, as did our shells. On our side we were to blow down a garden-wall, our outer defence, thereby unmasking our heavy batteries; and after they and the mines had breached the King's stables, the deer-house, and the engine-house, the infantry were to take them. The garden-wall was a failure, and our batteries had to breach it; then the mines went, and the infantry, in four columns, made a splendid rush; but they got too excited, went further than intended, and got dosed with grape in consequence. We lost thirty men, but took all the above places, and already in the course of the night have covered ways to them, and guns in battery in them. We took two guns also. There is very little between us and the Chief, and we have begun shelling the Tara Kotee and the 32nd Mess, which, with the palace called the Motes Mahal, are the only places between us. Sir Colin will begin presently I suppose. After effecting the junction, we proceed to take the Kaisir Bagh, to breach which will probably take two or three days. After that the rest will be easy, I hope, though there is the whole city to take. Maude's shells last night at the Kaisir Bagh were very fine, and the whole day was decidedly satisfactory.

ALUMBAGH, Dec. 4.—The Commander-in-Chief, after the junction was effected, took out all the ladies and wounded, and returned to Cawnpore, leaving Outram's force pitched here by way of rest, I suppose. He left us short of everything except wheat, and we had the pleasure of seeing the force which had undergone no hardships walk off with their bazars, milk, and the like comforts. So ended the relief of the garrison and women. Oude, including Lucknow, has to be taken by-and-bye. We were all very sorry to give up the positions held so long, but doubtless it was a good political move. As Outram's despatch truly says, never did a force undergo so much privation, short food, no vegetables, rum, tea, sugar, or tobacco, no hospital comforts or clean clothes, and



incessant work, with so little grumbling. And now for a few particulars of the Chief's attack and the ladies' departure. There was no fighting except at the Sekunderbagh, beyond artillery work; but at that place the enemy resisted in strength. The 93rd Highlanders were lying down waiting for orders when the 4th Sikhs, under Paul, rushed on through them—the Highlanders sprung up, and the place was carried. Though the Sikhs lost heavily, and Paul was killed, our fellows fired through the doors, and never tired till reply ceased; and then, as the quickest method, fire was thrown on the heaps of dead; afterwards the corpses were counted and buried, and 1,740, by actual computation, perished on the side of the enemy. They were chiefly regulars, and the 8th Oude Irregulars. The heaps of dead were more than four feet high, as they fell in the rooms. The chief loss was some 350 in all. We actually lost more officers wounded among those who went out to meet him than he lost of officers in his whole operations. The Sikhs fought admirably, as Sir Colin always admits, though I hear he does not do them justice in the despatches. Probyn's cavalry, the 2nd Punjab in especial, are the admiration of everybody, and he himself a regular paladin—tall, powerful, handsome, and a bold and dexterous swordsman. Your friend, Arthur Lang, too, was there; he joined the 4th Sikhs at Sekunderbagh, in the storming. He is as healthy, handsome, and as splendid a fellow for all work as ever. It was a strange sight to see the ladies. At Dilkhoosha they were comfortable enough—the messes looked after them, and Dickens, of our department, tented and fed a good many; but the route from the Baileyard to Sekunderbagh, and thence to Dilkhoosha, was fatiguing in the extreme. They left the entrenchments at four p.m., and reached Dilkhoosha at half-past two a.m. Some had to walk, and the fight for doolies was tremendous in the extreme. During the halt at Sekunderbagh I managed to get hold of some raw meat and bread, and cooked gipsy-fashion for a select party of ladies and sergeants' wives; the bread was the first they had tasted for five months. A widow, very Irish, with lots of children, came entreating for a doolie. As the only way just then to get her one, I sent her round the corner to the Commander-in-Chief, and the head-quarter staff, telling her to pinch all the children and howl well, especially addressing her attention to the fellows with red waistcoats and gilt studs on them. The result was evidently satisfactory, as she did not howl my way any more, poor thing. Although notice had only reached Dickens an hour or two before, he and the 9th Lancers officers had tea, bread and butter, quilts, and tents for all ready, and the lancers a mess supper for all comers. At this place, Alumbagh, everyone was too busy to look so well after them. Some ladies were in bhylees, some made tents of their shawls. They were all regularly rationed in tents; many endured great hardships from delicate health and want of servants; but on the whole it was well managed. A short time hence I hope we shall be hammering at old Lucknow again.

#### REIGATE ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates for this borough took place on Friday. The attendance at the Town Hall was so crowded that an adjournment took place to the open space in front of the building, where wagons were provided for the purpose. Mr. P. Marten proposed Sir H. C. Rawlinson. Mr. Job Apted seconded the nomination. Mr. G. O. Richardson next proposed the Hon. W. J. Monson. Mr. J. Searle seconded the nomination. Mr. F. West then proposed, and Mr. Boulton seconded, the nomination of Mr. Frederick Doulton.

Sir HENRY RAWLINSON first stood forward to address the electors, but he was received with a good deal of disapprobation. His opinions were known to be in favour of parliamentary reform, and he was, above all things, most anxious to secure purity of election, and he believed that this would be obtained by the ballot. Upon the subject of Church-rates, he thought the present system was a violation of the religious equality that ought to exist in the country, and he should support any alterations that would remedy the inconvenience that at present existed. He should also support military reform, and he was of opinion that the only way to render the military profession popular in this country, was to give the private soldier something beyond his shilling a day, and afford him a chance of promotion; and that a certain number of commissions should be given to men who conducted themselves bravely, and were good soldiers. (Hear, hear.) As to India, he said he was desirous that every appointment in India should be open to public competition.

The Hon. Mr. MONSON next addressed the electors. He also declared himself a Liberal, and as to his youth, said that some of their greatest public men had gone into Parliament at a much earlier period of life, Mr. Pitt being only twenty-one when he was first returned.

Mr. DOULTON was very cordially received by his supporters. He said that it appeared to him that the question of the reform of the House of Commons was the most important question to be disposed of, because upon that every other measure depended. If once the House of Commons were properly reformed, all the other abuses of which they complained would very speedily be abolished. (Hear, hear.) What he had seen in that borough, during his canvass, made him hold still faster to his opinion of the necessity of the ballot measure. He would venture to affirm that if they had vote by ballot at the present election that Sir Henry Rawlinson would not poll more than eighteen or twenty votes. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

A show of hands was then taken, a great majority apparently being for Mr. Doulton, and the returning officer made a declaration that the show of hands was in favour of that gentleman. A poll was demanded on behalf of the other candidates.

The polling commenced at Reigate on Saturday, at eight o'clock. Mr. Doulton was clearly the popular candidate, but the local influence of Sir H.

Rawlinson was too great evidently to give him any chance of success. The following was the result of the poll at four o'clock:—

Rawlinson	212
Doulton	116
Monson	95

It was rather a curious circumstance also, that a great many of those electors who were supporters of Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Walters, the two Liberal candidates, who resigned in favour of Mr. Doulton, in accordance with the ballot that took place last week to decide which of the three Liberal candidates was to stand, voted for Sir H. Rawlinson, and thus contributed very materially to swell the majority of that gentleman. Mr. Wilkinson had also issued an address to the electors, insinuating that, though he felt himself unable to stand, the ballot had not been taken fairly. A notice signed by one of the electors has been served upon the returning officer, protesting against the validity of the election on the ground that the Speaker had no right to issue the writ during the adjournment of Parliament, and that it ought to have been moved for when Parliament was sitting. It had been arranged that after the polling the candidates should address the electors outside the Town Hall. When Sir Henry Rawlinson endeavoured to speak, however, he was saluted with such a volley of groans and hisses, that he found it impossible to make himself heard, and he merely thanked the electors for the honour they had done him and retired. In consequence of the excited state of the town, the proceedings terminated without the chairing of the successful candidate, or the usual resolution of thanks to the returning officer. In a farewell address to the electors, Mr. Doulton says:—

It is a source of considerable satisfaction to me, and I must sincerely congratulate you, that my candidature has compelled the profession of principles approaching much nearer to those advanced opinions which every true Liberal is desirous should predominate in our Legislature. I feel justly proud of having, even at the cost of a defeat, contributed, however humbly, to that important result.

Unexpected as has been the enthusiasm evinced in my behalf, and gratifying as has been the interest displayed, I have nevertheless seen with regret that the guarantees afforded by our present legislation are of a very imperfect character, and am more than ever convinced of the necessity for the ballot, as the sole efficient protection of the elector in the free exercise of his electoral franchise.

Considering that your borough was for the first time emancipated from Tory tutelage at the last election, and that by the strenuous efforts of a resident candidate well known to the electors and justly regarded with high respect by all classes of Liberals, the issue of the present contest cannot but be regarded as at least tending to prove that the liberal opinions and independent spirit aroused by your late lamented representative have by no means vanished from among you. I trust on a future occasion that I may be permitted again to awaken the echoes of freedom, and that I may yet live to have the honour of representing your borough in Parliament.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The *Victoria and Albert*, in which the Prince and Princess Frederick William embarked at Gravesend, on Monday week, anchored near the Nore for the night, in consequence of the heavy gale. They reached Antwerp about four p.m. next day.

The Prince and Princess were received on landing by the King of the Belgians, the English and Prussian Ambassadors, the Consuls, and the civil and military authorities of Antwerp. The royal party drove at once to the railway-station, and left by special train at five o'clock for Brussels. The streets and piers were crowded with an immense procession, and the royal couple were everywhere received with enthusiastic acclamations. The Princess Royal looked remarkably well. They were very cordially received at Brussels. King Leopold entertained them at dinner, and afterwards they were present at a grand ball in the Palace. At eight the next morning the Prince and Princess started for Berlin, via Aix la Chapelle and Cologne. On their arrival at Cologne on Thursday evening, the cathedral was illuminated—red outside and white within. News of the entry into Berlin has not yet arrived. Many presents had been transmitted for the royal couple from Guilds and other public bodies. The Corporation gave a concert at night, upon a magnificent scale, in the Götzenich Hall, and both in-doors and out the distinguished visitors were received with loud cheering.

On Saturday the Prince and Princess arrived safely at Potsdam, and were enthusiastically received. On Monday they made their public entry into Berlin, under the best auspices. The weather was excellent, and the reception enthusiastic. The decorations were most tasteful. The illuminations at night were general and brilliant.

The municipal body of Berlin presented an address to the Prince of Prussia on his return from London. In his reply to the address, the Prince said, "The union of my son with the Princess Royal of Great Britain will, with God's blessing, not only add to the happiness of the newly-married couple, but also to our country, and not less contribute to the continuation of the good relations which already exist towards Great Britain."

The official organs mention, at last, that Geheimrath Bunsen has been elevated to the rank and dignity of Freiherr or Baron, and we hear also (says the *Times* Berlin correspondent), that the President of the House of Notables has received official notice that his Majesty has been pleased to summon Freiherr von Bunsen to sit in that house.

Among the gifts which will be offered to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the German papers

mention a collection of 150 autograph letters of the Prince's grandfather, King Frederick William the Third, addressed by that monarch to the celebrated theologian, Bishop Neander, and mostly referring to the union of the Lutheran and Reform Churches in Prussia. Bishop Neander, who has recently lost the last of his sons, wishes to deposit these memorable letters in the hands of the Prince.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday last. At the Court, Count Chreptowitch, the Russian Minister, had audience, and delivered his letters of recall. At the Privy Council, Sir Cresswell Cresswell took the oaths of a Privy Councillor. The Marquis of Clanricarde was sworn into office as Lord Privy Seal. The Queen pricked the list of Sheriffs for England and Wales. Earl Granville, Lord Palmerston, Lord Panmure, and Mr. Baines, had audience. The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, went to the British Museum on Thursday afternoon, and to the Princess's Theatre in the evening. The Prince Consort rode on horseback on Saturday, in the forenoon, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and visited the Zoological Gardens. In the evening they went with the Queen to the Olympic Theatre. On Monday the Prince of Wales was present at the debates in the House of Lords.

It is reported that her Majesty has expressed herself so pleased with the loyalty and good feeling exhibited by the people of Gravesend, that she declared her intention to make Gravesend her starting point on the first occasion of her visiting her daughter.

Among other traits of our late Princess Royal's kind and amiable feelings towards those who have been about her person it may be mentioned that her Royal Highness, immediately before her departure, presented to Mrs. Anderson, her musical instructress from her childhood, a beautiful bracelet containing a lock of the Princess's hair.

Government has determined that a scientific exploration shall be made in Vancouver's Island, and with this view the Royal and Geographical Societies have been requested to furnish suggestions for the efficient carrying out of the expedition.

A good-service pension of 200*l.* per annum has been conferred on Brevet-Colonel Walter Hamilton, of the glorious 78th Highlanders, whose conduct in leading his regiment in all the actions under Sir H. Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell has justly been the theme of praise. A similar pension of 50*l.* per annum has also been bestowed on Brevet-Colonel M. Bryne, unattached.

Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, who died on the 3rd January, was the son of a London silk manufacturer. In early life he was the friend of Wilberforce and Simeon. Educated at Oxford, he became Vice-Principal and Tutor of St. Edmund's Hall, Vicar of St. Mary's, Islington—the vicarage now held by his son; and in 1832, mainly through the influence of Lord Glenelg and Sir Robert Grant, he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta. At his death he was in his eightieth year.

On Saturday the Polish refugees in London presented to Count Persigny an address of congratulation at the recent escape from assassination of the Emperor of the French.

The Horse Guards has again notified an increase in the bounty with a view of attracting recruits in greater numbers than are now willing to present themselves.

Mr. George Slessor, A.M., who was declared Senior Wrangler at Cambridge on Friday, is a native of Rathen, in Aberdeenshire. While at Cambridge he obtained, by competitive trial, a mathematical scholarship from the University of London.

At the Lord Mayor of Dublin's inauguration banquet on Thursday evening, the Lord Lieutenant delivered a vivacious speech. He denied his knowledge of any intention on the part of the Government to abolish the office which he filled. He congratulated the country upon the steadiness with which it had withstood the recent financial shock, and also upon its present freedom from outrage and crime.

#### Miscellaneous News.

THE BOLTON MURDER.—Mellor, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, at Bolton, has been respited for a month, by order of the Home Secretary.

THE LEVIATHAN.—Although the point is not finally settled, it is believed that the first voyage of the steamer *Leviathan* will be to Portland, in connexion with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. She is not likely, however, to take her departure from English shores for several months to come.

A SILVER CRADLE.—On Monday, in accordance with an ancient custom in that town, a silver cradle of beautiful design and exquisite workmanship was presented to Mrs. Francis Shand, wife of the late Mayor of Liverpool—that lady having given birth to a child during her husband's term of office as chief magistrate of the borough.

THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—The decision of the Royal Commissioners against the removal of the National Gallery from Trafalgar-square is already known to the public. The Lords of the Treasury thereupon requested the Commissioners of Works to provide an estimate of the expense of enlarging the present gallery, as proposed by the majority of the commission. Mr. Hunt, the surveyor, estimates the total expenses at 500,000*l.*, which includes the re-



instatement of the barracks and the workhouse buildings (to be removed for the enlargement of the gallery), the re-instatement of the baths and lavatories, the erection of a suitable building for the Royal Academy, and the construction of a building for the National Gallery upon the enlarged site.

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, M.P.—We understand Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., has tendered his resignation of the offices he held under the late Duke of Devonshire to the present Duke. Sir Joseph wished to retire some time ago, during the life of the late Duke, who dissuaded him from his intention. It is rumoured that a policy of assurance for 60,000*l.* on the late Duke's life was effected by Sir Joseph Paxton.—*Sheffield Independent.*

DEATHS FROM BURNING are very numerous, especially among females whose expansive dresses render the risk all the greater. Another case of burning to death from the ignition of a dress, took place at Bethnal-green-road on Thursday. The victim was Rebecca Tompkins, aged 20, the flounces of whose dress caught fire at the bars of the grate as she was preparing supper.

A DREADFUL TRAGEDY took place at Birmingham on Friday. A man named Harrison, and a lady named Chapman, who appears to have passed as his wife, took apartments at the Clarendon Hotel in that town. On Friday, in what appears to have been a fit of jealousy, he shot his companion in the head, and committed suicide himself. The deadly weapon was fatal in his case, but happily not in hers.

A COLLIERY EXPLOSION, attended with a great loss of life, occurred at Messrs. Wilde and Co.'s pit, Bardsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne, on the evening of the 2nd inst. There were about 140 miners in the pit at the time. The majority were drawn up unhurt, a good many were hurt, and about forty, it is supposed, have perished. On Thursday, twenty-seven corpses had been brought to the surface; the exact number of the dead still in the workings was not known. Shortly before the accident, the mine appeared to be in a safe working condition.

REFUSAL OF AN ADDRESS TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Cambridge, on Thursday, after congratulatory addresses to her Majesty and the Prince Consort on the marriage of the Princess Royal had been unanimously agreed to, Mr. Balls proposed an address to the Emperor and Empress of the French, congratulating them on their escape. Another councillor, however, Mr. Beales, considering the feelings that had been expressed by the French army towards this country on the occasion, declared that it would be unbecoming the dignity of Englishmen to present any such address, and he moved an amendment to that effect. The amendment was carried by the casting vote of the mayor, Mr. S. Harrell.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Among the many attractions of this institution, in which valuable information is blended with amusement, none are more pleasing than Mr. Pepper's lectures on general science; and especially his new lecture on the "Great Solar Eclipses of 1858," which was delivered for the first time on Wednesday. Mr. Pepper concluded the lecture, which was warmly applauded throughout by a numerous audience, with a grand view, accompanied with panoramic effects, of the appearance of the coast of Norway, as seen by Professor Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal of Scotland, during the last total eclipse of the sun in 1851. The lecture and pictorial illustrations were most happily combined, and the audience seemed carried away by the splendour of the scenes, and appeared fully to realise the force of the inspired words which were presented finally on the pictorial disc—"The Heavens declare the glory of God."—*Morning Star.*

NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS.—The Foreign-office have issued new regulations to facilitate the obtaining of the Foreign-office passport by British subjects. The passport of the Foreign-office has always been the best with which an Englishman travelling abroad could be provided; but great complaints have been made of the difficulty of procuring it, the regulations hitherto in force requiring that applications for it be accompanied with a recommendation from some person known to the Secretary of State, or of a banker. The Emperor of the French has now intimated to our Government that his Consul-General and consuls in the United Kingdom will no longer grant passports to other than French subjects. Thereupon Lord Clarendon now consents to grant his passport to British-born subjects, Ionians, and foreigners naturalised here, upon the recommendation of the mayor or chief magistrate of any corporate town in the kingdom, or of any magistrate or justice of the peace, and the new regulations are framed accordingly. Whatever may be the number of names in the passport the price will only be six shillings.

THE SHELLS THROWN AT THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—It has been discovered that the shells thrown at the Emperor of the French were made at Birmingham, by Mr. Taylor, an engineer, who was unacquainted with the purpose for which they were intended. A specimen has been shown to the editor of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, who has given a description of them: "They are most ingeniously contrived, and the one brought to our office was a very fine specimen of workmanship. It is cylindrical in shape, with the ends rounded, resembling a melon more than anything else we can compare it to, the size about five inches by four. It is hollow, and made in two parts. The thickness of the metal at one end is one inch, at the other three-quarters of an inch. The great peculiarity in the construction is the means for exploding. In an ordinary hand-grenade this is provided for by a fusée, which being lit when it reaches the powder causes the explosion. In the present instance, one end of the shell is provided with twenty-

five nipples, similar to those of a gun, and upon each of these percussion-cap is placed. When either of these caps strike against any substance it produces the explosion. Thus all uncertainty as to the time of the explosion is avoided. The extra thickness of the metal at this end secures its falling the right way. At the opposite end is a hole for loading, which is closed by a screw plug. The whole appearance of the machine is of a most dangerous kind, and on its construction and design great labour must have been bestowed." The shells were ordered in the name of "Thos. Allsop, Ginger's Hotel, Westminster Bridge." The maker does not appear to have had the slightest suspicion that any foul use was contemplated.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.—An influential meeting, presided over by Lord Panmure, was held on Saturday afternoon at Willis's Rooms, to take measures for honouring the memory of Sir H. Lawrence. The plan proposed is remarkable for its good sense: it is to endow permanently the schools founded by the deceased hero at the India Hill stations of Kussowlee and Aboo, for orphan children of British soldiers. The meeting was addressed by Lord Hardinge, Sir F. Currie, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and other gentlemen. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in the course of his speech, quoted a letter written by a near relative of that distinguished man. About four years ago his family wrote begging him to come home for good, but his answer was, "I never can come home, nor could I die happy, until I have permanently established my two elder daughters," alluding to the two schools. When leaving the Punjab Sir Henry was asked what he would like best as a testimonial. The English nation asked him that question now; and "he being dead yet speaketh." Here was his reply: "A wing to be added to the Lawrence Asylum I should think more of than thousands expended on myself."

EXECUTION OF SATTLER.—On Monday morning Christian Sattler, a Bavarian, convicted of the murder of Thain, the detective officer, on board a steamer, on the 22nd of November last, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in front of Newgate. Great exertions were made in influential quarters to have his sentence commuted, but unavailingly; and when all hope had disappeared, the culprit resigned himself in a patient Christian spirit to die. The execution took place at eight o'clock, before which Mr. Under-Sheriff Parker engaged in conversation with the prisoner in Italian, a language he generally preferred. The substance of it was that he was perfectly resigned to his fate, and died in the full assurance of a joyful resurrection. At the conclusion of the interview he handed back to Mr. Parker the Italian Bible which that gentleman had presented to him. The executioner was received with a loud yell, as it was supposed he had made a mistake in some of the operations. Sattler struggled very little, and appeared to be dead in about a minute. The body, after hanging an hour, was cut down, and was buried within the gaol. There were very few persons present to witness the execution, and the crowd appeared much more orderly than usual upon such occasions.

### Law, Police, and Assize.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, the Recorder passed sentence on three persons who had pleaded guilty to dealing in obscene publications. Two men were sentenced to six months' imprisonment; but Mary Elliott, having repeated her offence, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.—On Wednesday, the prosecution against Messrs. Young and Piper for a misdemeanour in disturbing human remains in Moorfields Burial-ground was abandoned, and a verdict of "Not guilty" recorded; all that was required by the City Officer of Health having now been done by the defendants.

RAILWAY COMPENSATION.—On Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, a verdict of 750*l.* was obtained by a boot closer, against the South Eastern Railway Company, in compensation for injuries sustained by himself and wife when the accident occurred at Lewisham last summer.—On Thursday, another action arising out of the fatal collision at Lewisham, resulted in a verdict of 120*l.* damages. In this case the claim was by a parent for the loss of his son.—Three persons have recovered in the Leeds County Court, 2*l.* 2*s.* from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, the expense of posting from Wakefield to Leeds, under these circumstances: the clock on the platform was two minutes fast; that on the exterior of the station was correct; trusting to the latter, the plaintiffs were taking refreshments when the train started by the platform clock, and they lost the opportunity of travelling by it.

THE CASE OF ARCHDEACON DENISON.—The judicial committee of the Privy Council on Saturday considered the case of Ditcher v. Denison. There were present the Bishop of London, Lord Justice Knight Bruce, Lord Justice Turner, Mr. Pemberton Leigh, and Sir E. Ryan. It was an appeal from a decree of the Court of Arches pronounced on the 23rd of April, 1857, reversing a sentence of deprivation against Archdeacon Denison passed by the Diocesan Court of Bath and Wells. The proceedings had been originally instituted by the Rev. Joseph Ditcher, vicar of South Brent, under the Church Discipline Act (3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 86), on the ground that certain sermons preached by the Archdeacon in 1853 maintained doctrine contrary to the articles of the Church of England. A commission was issued, and various steps taken under that act, and in October, 1856, the Diocesan Court, presided over by the

Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Dr. Lushington, having come to the conclusion that the Archdeacon's doctrine was unsound, required him to recant, and upon his refusal pronounced sentence of deprivation. This sentence was reversed by the Court of Arches on the ground that Mr. Ditcher was barred by the 20th section of the act, which provides "that every suit or proceeding against any such clerk in holy orders for any offence against the laws ecclesiastical shall be commenced within two years after the commission of the offence in respect of which the suit or proceeding shall be instituted, and not afterwards." The only question raised by the appeal, therefore, was, whether the construction put by the Court of Arches upon that section was correct. The case was argued in December last. Lord Justice Knight Bruce delivered the judgment of the Court, which was of course mainly technical. After explaining the reasons why their lordships were disposed to uphold Sir J. Dodson's decision in the Court of Arches, he said that it was their lordships' intention to report to her Majesty that, in their judgment, the present appeal should be dismissed, but without costs. Of course it was understood that upon the question of heterodoxy, the question whether the respondent had at any time uttered heretical doctrine or committed any ecclesiastical offence, their lordships had intimated no opinion.

### Literature.

*Scenes of Clerical Life.* By GEORGE ELIOT. Two volumes. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons.

A CONSIDERABLE part of the most delightful fiction of the last thirty years has had its original publication in the pages of the renowned "Maga"—that ever young, and everywhere welcome periodical, *Blackwood's Magazine*. Mr. Eliot has collected in these volumes, under the general title of "Scenes from Clerical Life," three stories contributed by him to our favourite literary monthly. Their titles are "The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton," "Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story," and "Janet's Repentance." These tales attracted great attention on their first appearance; and we have seen passages from them "go the round" of the "provincial press." They deserved the permanent form they have now received; and generally healthy as is the tone of the novel now-a-days, Mr. Eliot's stories may still be named with especial approbation, for their warmth and purity of human feeling, and their manly reverence for everything great and sacred. We heartily welcome a new writer of fiction, whose moral spirit is so true and lofty, and whose gifts are so rich and various.

Mr. Eliot takes the life of a clergyman for the main element of each of his stories; and, thus, although he works in the old materials of love and sorrow and death, which are the ordinary stuff and substance of all human lives whatsoever, he opens up scenes, and depicts varieties of character, which have not yet been much employed by the novelist. Mr. Eliot is one of the most simple and direct tellers of a story that we have amongst living writers. It is not his aim to teach anything; and his narrative never halts for the exposition of a lesson, or for the interpretation of its own incidents. He does not construct elaborate plots,—you scarcely even suspect him of invention at all, so simply does he tell his tale. He does not attempt descriptions of scenery,—such as Kingsley delights in; nor give us mere pictures of manners, which in so many of our fiction-writers is their besetting sin. Take either of Mr. Eliot's tales:—he seems to have first studied *one* character from life, deeply, patiently, and exhaustively; then to have looked round on the persons of the group by which such a character may be surrounded, and to have thoroughly penetrated the individuality of these; then, to have made intelligible to himself their mutual relations, and the significance amongst them of the chief character. Then, in telling you about these people, Mr. Eliot puts them before you as living, individual persons, whom you see so distinctly and understand so well, that you feel they *must* have lived, and have spoken and acted just as they are represented to have done. In short, the whole air of the story is that of conscientious truth to real life. But on closer acquaintance with the writer, one is struck with his great knowledge of the human heart—his penetration of its mystery of feeling and motive, his conversance with its rarer experiences and its unspoken struggles and sufferings. The pages, for instance, in which the inner process of Janet Dempster's repentance is revealed, are so deeply true as to have both a psychological and a moral interest of an unusual intensity. The contradictions in the Reverend Amos Barton's character, and the mental history of Mr. Gilfil's love, have similarly, though in a less degree, a deep of human knowledge beneath the narration so powerfully told. Nor can one overlook the acute observation, which seizes at once, and truthfully apprehends, the characteristics of dif-



ferent phases of society; and which, on occasion, can reproduce, with a few strokes, the most minute features of the scenes and the peculiarities of the manners, which are essential to the proper colour or movement of the story. The picture of Mr. Barton's parishioners up at the farm,—the interior of the Red Lion at Milby,—the clerical meeting,—and the tea-party of ladies at Mrs. Linnet's, assembled to cover the newly-purchased books for the Paddiford Reading Society, are specimens of what we mean. Mr. Eliot has considerable humour, also; and this, as ever in deep-hearted natures, is allied with pathos: the humour lively and genial, the pathos very genuine. We have not attempted to give an account of either of these tales; for the simple reason that the vital interest of each is, as we have intimated, so bound up in the living and complete representation of one person, that any abridgment or sketch would be no guide at all to the real character of the story. But we can show the style and spirit of Mr. Eliot's writing by a few extracts. The first is the epilogue to Mr. Gilfil's Love-story, which we quote for its brevity, yet its full illustration of the author's manner:—

"This was Mr. Gilfil's love-story, which lay far back from the time when he sat, worn and grey, by his lonely fireside in Shepperton vicarage. Rich brown locks, passionate love, and deep early sorrow, strangely different as they seem from the scanty white hair, the apathetic content, and the unexpected acquiescence of old age, are but part of the same life's journey; as the bright Italian plains, with the sweet *addio* of their beckoning maidens, are part of the same day's travel that brings us to the other side of the mountain, between the sombre rocky walls, and among the guttural voices of the Valais. To those who were familiar only with the grey-haired vicar, jogging leisurely along on his old chestnut cob, it would perhaps be hard to believe that he had ever been the Maynard Gilfil, who, with a heart full of passion and tenderness, had urged his Black Kitty to her swiftest gallop on the way to Callam, or that the old gentleman of caustic tongue, and bucolic tastes, and sparing habits, had known all the deep secrets of devoted love, had struggled through its days and nights of anguish, and trembled under its unspeakable joys. And, indeed, the Mr. Gilfil of those Shepperton days had more of the knots and ruggednesses of poor human nature than there lay any clear hint of in the open-eyed loving Maynard. But it is with men as with trees: if you lop off their finest branches, into which they were pouring their young life-juice, the wounds will be healed over in some rough boss, some odd excrescence; and what might have been a grand tree, expanding into liberal shade, is but a whimsical misshapen trunk. Many an irritating fault, many an unlovely oddity, has come of a hard sorrow, which has crushed and maimed the nature just when it was expanding into plenteous beauty; and the trivial erring life which we visit with our harsh blame, may be but as the unsteady motion of a man whose best limb is withered. And so the dear old Vicar, though he had something of the whimsical character of the poor lopped oak, had yet been sketched out by nature as a noble tree. The heart of him was sound, the grain was of the finest, and in the grey-haired man who filled his pocket with sugar-plums for the little children, whose most biting words were directed against the evil-doing of the rich man, and who, with all his social pipes and slipshod talk, never sank below the highest level of his parishioners' respect, there was the main trunk of the same brave, faithful, tender nature that had poured out the finest, freshest forces of its life-current in a first and only love—the love of Tina."

The following passage may give a hint of the lighter matter of the book: we must, however, premise that Mr. Tryan is a good young Evangelical clergyman, intelligent and devoted; and that the ladies are some of his devoted parishioners:—

"Mr. Jerome's was not the only mind that was seriously disturbed by the idea that the curate was overworking himself. There were tender women's hearts in which anxiety about the state of his affections was beginning to be merged in anxiety about the state of his health. Miss Eliza Pratt had at one time passed through much sleepless cogitation on the possibility of Mr. Tryan's being attached to some lady at a distance—at Laxeter, perhaps, where he had formerly held a curacy; and her fine eyes kept close watch lest any symptom of engaged affections on his part should escape her. It seemed an alarming fact that his handkerchiefs were beautifully marked with hair, until she reflected that he had an unmarried sister of whom he spoke with much affection as his father's companion and comforter. Besides, Mr. Tryan had never paid any distant visit, except one for a few days to his father, and no hint escaped him of his intending to take a house, or change his mode of living. No! he could not be engaged though he might have been disappointed. But this latter misfortune is one from which a devoted clergyman has been known to recover, by the aid of a fine pair of grey eyes that beam on him with affectionate reverence. Before Christmas, however, her cogitation began to take another turn. She heard her father say very confidently that 'Tryan was consumptive, and if he didn't take more care of himself his life would not be worth a year's purchase;' and shame at having speculated on suppositions that were likely to prove so false, sent poor Miss Eliza's feelings with all the stronger impetus into the one channel of sorrowful alarm at the prospect of losing the pastor who had opened to her a new life of piety and self-subjection. It is a sad weakness in us after all, that the thought of a man's death hallows him anew to us, as if life were not sacred too—as if it were comparatively a light thing to fail in love and reverence to the brother who has to climb the whole toilsome steep with us, and all our tears and tenderness were due to the one who is spared that hard journey."

"The Miss Linnetts, too, were beginning to take a new view of the future, entirely uncoloured by jealousy of Miss Eliza Pratt."

"Did you notice," said Mary, one afternoon, when Mrs. Pettifer was taking tea with them—"did you notice that short dry cough of Mr. Tryan's, yesterday? I think he looks worse and worse every week. I only wish I knew his sister; I would write to her about him. I'm sure something should be done to make him give up part of his work, and he will listen to no one here."

"Ah," said Mrs. Pettifer, "it's a thousand pities his father and sister can't come to live with him, if he isn't to marry. But I wish with all my heart he could have taken to some nice woman as would have made a comfortable home for him. I used to think he might take to Eliza Pratt; she's a good girl, and very pretty; but I see no likelihood of it now."

"No, indeed," said Rebecca, with some emphasis, "Mr. Tryan's heart is not for any woman to win; it is all given to his work; and I could never wish to see him with a young, inexperienced wife, who would be a drag on him instead of a helpmate."

"He'd need have somebody, young or old," observed Mrs. Linnet, "to see as he wears flannel waistcoat an' changes his stockings when he comes in. It's my opinion he's got that cough wi' sittin' i' wet shoes an' stockings; an' that Mrs. Wagstaff's a poor addle-headed thing; she doesn't half tak care on him."

"O, mother!" said Rebecca, "she's a very pious woman. And I am sure she thinks it too great a privilege to have Mr. Tryan with her not to do the best she can to make him comfortable. She can't help her rooms being shabby."

"I've nothing to say again' her piety, my dear; but I know very well I shouldn't like her to cook my victual. When a man comes in hungry an' tired, piety won't feed him, I reckon. Hard carrots 'ull lie heavy on his stomach, piety or no piety. I called in one day when she was dishin' up Mr. Tryan's dinner, an' I could see the potatoes was as watery as watery. It's right enough to be spiritual—I'm no enemy to that; but I like my potatoes mealy. I don't see as anybody 'ull go to heaven the sooner for not digestin' their dinner—providin' they don't die too soon, as mayhap Mr. Tryan will, poor dear man!"

The character of Janet Dempster, in the third tale, is very powerfully worked out;—it is Mr. Eliot's greatest success. The conception of the Evangelical clergyman, Mr. Tryan, in its simple every-day truth, does honour to the author's heart,—shaming Mr. Trollope, who represents Evangelicism by a vulgar, perspiring, scheming Mr. Slope, and even gently rebuking the lamented Mr. Conybeare, whose *Perversion* has the one marked fault of liking to make "the Evangelicals" look mean and ridiculous. Mr. Jerome, the honest and large-hearted, though uneducated Dissenter, is one of the most likeable people in the book. Mr. Eliot knows something of Dissent; but, unfortunately, of Dissent under some of its worst aspects in small and obscure country towns. He quietly laughs at the Dissenting ministers; and we willingly let him, for he is never sneering and never malignant. But let him not think he is perfectly well-informed or quite fair. We part with him with vastly more pleasure and moral satisfaction than we ordinarily feel in closing a novel of contemporary life.

*James Montgomery: a Memoir, Political and Poetical.* By J. W. KING. London: Partridge and Co.

It was inevitable that there should be some other biography of James Montgomery than that which Messrs. Holland and Everett extended through seven volumes; but we cannot accept Mr. King's work as more satisfactory than theirs—except in its dimensions. He estimates the literary character and poetical works of Montgomery more rationally than they do; but he understands the man, and has intimacy with the friend, far less. Mr. King's third page indulges a fling at Messrs. Holland and Everett—by whom flings are not wholly undeserved:—"We loved James Montgomery; had his personal respect and encouragement, without even the knowledge of those who made it their business to take a note of even so trifling a circumstance; we honour his memory, and would perpetuate it, however humbly. With these two words, Love and Honour, we enter upon our task." Notwithstanding this protestation, Mr. King manifests only a very partial sympathy with his subject;—while the frequent intrusions of personal opinion, the constant effort at smartness, and the occasional passages of absurd rhodomontade—for the last, see pages 248, 334, 386, 7, and many more—combine to make the book very unpleasant reading.

*Swedenborg: his Life and Writings.* By WM. WHITE. London: W. White.

This closely-printed little volume contains a great deal of valuable matter. It is written with knowledge and literary ability. It scarcely puts the great character of Swedenborg clearly and impressively before the reader; but gives a good outline notion of his writings, which may usefully introduce to further studies, or may be accepted by one who can proceed no further with the subject, as a more reliable and complete sketch than he will readily meet elsewhere. It is, however, written from the New Jerusalem Church point-of-view; and this requires to be remembered in reading it. As we do not admit that "the New Church is a Dispensation and not a Sect," we naturally find many things to which we take exception in the volume.

*Lives of Good Servants.* By the Author of "Mary Powell." London: G. Routledge and Co.

The author of *Mary Powell* has here performed a "labour of love," and has fulfilled a long-cherished design of writing something for the amusement and interest of that important class, to which we all owe so many, and so often grudgingly acknowledged, debts of

gratitude and kindness—*domestic servants*. These biographies are twenty in number—their materials very various—but all most delightfully told. The book should be given by all heads of households to the servants in their employ—it is fitted to do them great good—and the masters and mistresses may profitably enough read it themselves.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Memoir of Rev. Jno. Wagner, M.A. By J. N. Simpkinson, M.A.  
The Two Babylons. By Rev. Alex. Hislop.  
Town Life. By the Author of "Liverpool Life."  
Elements of Moral Science. By F. Wayland, D.D.  
The Lesson of the Street. By Rev. W. Landels.  
The Royal Princesses of England. By Mrs. M. Hall.  
Sermons preached on Particular Occasions. By Archdeacon Hare, M.A.  
Discourses of late Rev. Dr. Young, with Memoir. By Rev. W. Marshall.  
Percy's Reliques. By Rev. G. Gilfillan.  
The Legacy of an Octogenarian Pastor. By Jno. Riland, M.A.  
Theology in Verse. By J. P. Shorthouse.  
An English Grammar. By W. D. Kenny, L.C.P.  
Parthenia; or, the Last Days of Paganism. By Eliza B. Lee.  
God's Heroes and the World's Heroes. By Jno. Hampden Gurney, M.A.  
Theism, Doctrinal and Practical; or, Didactic Religious Utterances. By Francis W. Newman.  
Japan Opened in the Years 1852-3-4.  
Scripture Catechism. By the late Rev. B. Parsons, of Ebley.  
India: its History, Religion, and Government.  
The Year Book of Facts, 1858. By Jno. Timbs, F.S.A.  
The Duty of Abstaining from Debt. By Rev. Greville Ewing.  
Caste in India. Caste Everywhere. By Peter the Pearker.  
Words of Life in the Walks of Death.

#### PERIODICALS.

Bibliotheca Sacra, for January—British Expedition to the Crimea. By W. H. Russell—Routledge's Shakspeare. Part 18—Comprehensive History of England. Parts 5 and 6—The Commentary wholly Biblical. Part 16—British and Foreign Evangelical Review. No. 23—Unitarian Pulpit. No. 10—Blackwood—Fraser—Titan—Eclectic—United Presbyterian Magazine—Evangelical.

#### Gleanings.

A man may be great by chance, but never wise and good without taking pains for it.

A lady, describing an ill-tempered man, says, "He never smiles but he feels ashamed of it."

In the roll of the House of Lords, exclusive of the princes of the blood, 118 peers only will be found whose titles are older than the reign of George III.

A wholly new vice—drunkenness—has been introduced among the Hindoo population, is largely spreading, and is fostered by the exigencies of the public revenue.—*John Malcolm Ludlow*.

The maidens of Straubing, in Bavaria, are the victims of a conspiracy, the young men of the place having pledged themselves not to dance with any girl during the Carnival who wears "crinoline."

A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarns of a shopkeeper as long as her patience would allow, said to him, "Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary to thy business!"

In consequence of a typographical error, a paper the other day announced that the school children belonging to a particular church were to be regaled with a good dinner of roast *bees* and plum pudding, in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

It is stated that, upon reading Brigadier-General Inglis's despatch of the investment of Lucknow, the Queen sent to Sir Frederick Thesiger, to whose daughter Inglis is married, to express her delight at its spirit and talent, and she begged that any private letters, not too confidential in their nature, which might be received, might be sent for her perusal.—*Illustrated Times*.

At the funeral of the Queen of Oude, a diadem was placed on her brow, a necklace of lapis lazuli round her neck, and circlelets of amber round her arms and legs. A number of amulets were also attached to the covering in which the body was enveloped. The coffin was of rather singular form, as it was made to receive the body in a sitting posture. It was entirely lined with wadding covered with silk.

At an examination of the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy: "What would you do if a man was blown up with powder?" "Wait till he came down," he coolly replied. "True," replied Abernethy; "and suppose I should kick you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles would I put in motion?" "The flexors and extensors of my arm, for I would knock you down immediately." He received a diploma.

Blessed influence of one true loving human soul on another! Not calculable by algebra, not deductable by logic, but mysterious, effectual, mighty as the hidden process by which the many seed is quickened, and bursts forth into tall stem and broad leaf, and glowing tasseled flower. Ideas are often poor ghosts; our sunfilled eyes cannot discern them; they pass athwart us in thin vapour, and cannot make themselves felt. But sometimes they are made flesh; they breathe upon us with warm breath, they touch us with soft responsive hands, they look at us with sad sincere eyes, and speak to us in appealing tones; they are clothed in a living human soul, with all its conflicts, its faith, and its love. Then their presence is a power, then they shake us like a passion, and we are drawn after them with gentle compulsion, as flame is drawn to flame.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

AN ARKANSAS "NOATIS."—In a recent tour through one of the wildest and most sparsely settled



regions of Arkansas (says a correspondent of a New York paper), I arrived at the ferry on Cache river. A little log-house grocery stood on the near bank, about fifteen steps from where the flat lay, tied to a snag in the edge of the water. Several bear skins, deer skins, and coon skins were nailed up to dry against the walls of the grocery; but the door was closed, and no barkeeper, ferryman, or other person was in sight. I hallooed at the top of my voice some half-a-dozen times, but no one answered. Seeing an advertisement on the door, I read as follows:—  
 Noatis: Ef enny boddy cums hear arter licker, or to git Akross the River They can ges blo Thiz here Horne and ef I dont cum when my wife Betsy up at the House heares the Horne a bloin shele cum down and sell the licker or set em Akross the River ime guine a Fishin no credit a when ime away from Hoeme john willon NB. them that cant rede will have too go too the house arter Betsey tant but half-a-mile thar."—*American Paper.*

## BIRTH.

Feb. 6, at Hatfield, Herts, the wife of the Rev. SAMUEL BIRD, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Jan. 25, by special license, at Park-street Chapel, Camden-town, by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, ARTHUR HARVEY WOOD, to ELIZABETH, third daughter of EBENEZER LANDELLS, Esq., artist.

Jan. 30, at the Independent Chapel, Windsor, by the Rev. J. Mackfarlane, Mr. WILLIAM GOULD, of Maidenhead, to MARGARET, second daughter of the late JOHN GOULD, Esq., Army Agent, of the Strand, and Old Kent-road, Surrey.

## DEATHS.

On or about the 3rd of June, at Seetapore, Oude, shot by the mutineers of his regiment, Lieutenant GEORGE SNELL, second in command of the 10th Regiment Oude Local Infantry; also, shot on her horse while attempting to fly, his wife, HELEN JOHNSON, youngest daughter of the late SAMUEL DAVIS, Esq., M.D., of Cheltenham, aged twenty-four years; also, GEORGINA HELEN, their child, aged two years and three months.

July 8, at Lucknow, shot through the body, and died of cholera on the 20th, the Rev. HENRY STEEDMAN POLEHAMPTON, Garrison Chaplain, and late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, aged thirty-three years.

Sept. 25, before Lucknow, Lieutenant CHARLES HENRY LYONETT WARREN, of the 8th Bengal Native Infantry, and adjutant of the 12th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. He fell at the head of his Irregulars, shot through the heart whilst protecting the baggage through the suburbs to the Residency.

Dec. 6, killed near Cawnpore, Lieut. CHARLES JAMES SALMOND, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, and Adjutant of the 2nd Cavalry, late Gwalior Contingent, aged twenty-four years.

Dec. 14, at Gungaree, about thirty miles from Allypore, shot through the heart while gallantly leading a troop, of which he was in temporary command, Lieutenant JOHN HUDSON, of the Carabineers, second son of GEORGE HUDSON, Esq., M.P., aged twenty-five years.

Jan. 6, at Falmouth, Jamaica, ELIZABETH, relict of the late EDWARD KNIBB, Esq., of that town. She was born in Shrewsbury, Salop, but has lived in Jamaica for the last twenty years; was intimately connected with all the members of the Baptist Mission in the island; and died universally regretted, aged fifty-five years. "The memory of the just is blessed." She has left behind her three daughters and one son to mourn their irreparable loss.

Jan. 25, at Aberdeen-park, Highbury, in perfect peace, Mrs. SPENCER, sen., widow of the late EDWARD SPENCER, aged seventy-four years.

Jan. 29, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, WEDD WILLIAM NASH, Esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey, and formerly of Royston, Cambridgeshire, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Jan. 30, at 9, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, FRANCES SOPHIA, the beloved daughter and only child of WILLIAM and CECILIA HODGSON, aged twenty-four years.

Jan. 30, at his residence, Nottingham, Mr. JOHN LEAKE, late of Langar, in his seventy-third year.

Feb. 3, at Exmouth, Vice-Admiral the Hon. WILLIAM GORDON, for more than 30 years M.P. for the county of Aberdeen, in his seventy-fourth year.

Feb. 3, at Mile-end, London, MARY, eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM YOUNGMAN, of Norwich, aged fifty-six years.

Feb. 4, at the residence of her son, the Rev. R. W. MCALL, Leicester, Mrs. SARAH MCALL, widow of the late Rev. Dr. MCALL, of Manchester, in her seventy-fourth year.

Feb. 6, Mr. EDWARD PERRY, universally beloved, of Mare-street, Hackney, and of 7, Bishopsgate-street Without, in his forty-sixth year.

Feb. 6, after a lingering illness, at the residence of her father, SUSANNA, the wife of Mr. S. ADKINS, of Monyewell, Oxfordshire, and youngest daughter of Mr. ABBOTT, of Eghesbury, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, and of 26, Bedford-row, London, in the thirty-fourth year of her age.

Feb. 7, at Colyton, Devon, aged sixty-one, Rev. J. E. ISAAC, after a pastorate of six years, and formerly of Stock, Essex. His highly consistent Christian character, and the exemplary patience with which a long illness was borne, had secured for him the love and esteem of all who knew him.

Feb. 7, at Hurlingham, JOHN HORSLEY PALMER, Esq., aged seventy-eight years.

Feb. 7, at Forest-hill, after a week's illness, JOHN, second son of Mr. WILLIAM HEWITT, of 18, Fenchurch-street, City, and Forest-hill, Surrey, in his fifteenth year.

Feb. 9, JOHN WATTS, Esq., of High-street, Lambeth, for upwards of forty-one years connected with the firm of Doulton and Watts, Lambeth, in his seventy-third year.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Once more the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount. It is now fixed at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The last occasion upon which the Bank rate was reduced from 4 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was on the 16th June, 1855. At that date the stock of bullion was much larger than at present, being 18,060,716*l.*; but as regards the reserve of notes the difference is less important, the total then held being 11,814,200*l.* The funds have been very buoyant during the week, chiefly in consequence of the continued influx of bullion. The demand for money in Lombard-street and at the Bank of England continues quiet, and the rate in the open market is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The English funds have been rather heavy to-day, and business has been done at a slight decline. Some anxiety is naturally felt regarding the Parliamentary debates, and until the most important questions are disposed of, the speculators for a rise will no doubt operate very cautiously.

The week's arrivals of the precious metals have reached 1,192,000*l.*; the shipments are estimated at about 259,000*l.* There have also been some moderate remittances of gold to the continent. A further large amount of gold, namely, 250,000*l.*, was taken into the Bank of England yesterday, and it is inferred that the total stock of bullion must now exceed sixteen millions and a quarter sterling.

Foreign Securities have been slightly affected by the heaviness in the Consol Market, and the business transacted has been in some instances at reduced rates. The transactions reported in the Railway Share Market have been of a very limited character, and a downward tendency may be noticed in values, most of the principal lines showing a decline of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Mining shares are quiet at about former rates. For Joint Stock Bank shares there was a rather active inquiry, and prices have improved. Miscellaneous shares are steady. Eastern Steam are  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80; and South Australian Land, 38 to 39.

At an approaching meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company it will be proposed to increase the capital of the company by the issue of new 20*l.* shares.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	219	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	222
Bank Stock	227	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	226	225	225	225
Erchequer-bills	33 pm	30 pm	32 pm	32 pm	32 pm	32 pm
India Bonds	—	21 pm	24 pm	—	25	25
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

## The Gazette.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£20,445,165
Government Debt	£11,615,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	14,970,165
Silver Bullion	—
	£20,445,165

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,533,000
Reserve	3,721,209
Public Deposits	3,651,586
Other Deposits	17,030,175
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	870,562
	£39,826,532

Feb. 4, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## Friday, January 5, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.	
KEYNES, W., and KEYNES, T. C., Salisbury, auctioneers, February 18, March 19.	
BRODIE, E. B., Argyle-street, King's-cross, cooper, February 19, March 19.	
SOMALVICO, V., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, manufacturing optician, February 16, March 18.	
WELLES, W., Woolwich, stonemason, February 19, March 19.	
HYDER, F. T., Purton-terrace, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, grocer, February 19, March 22.	
ELSON, W., Hartley Whitney, and Elvetham, Hampshire, brickmaker, February 17, March 22.	
MOOTHAM, R. G. H., Upper East Smithfield, and Hampshire-terrace, Camden-road-villas, bonded store merchant, February 17, March 22.	
JENNER, A. R., Winchfield, Hampshire, buyer of thrashing machines, February 16, March 19.	
BELL, E., Wapping-wall, Wapping, ship-chandler, February 18, March 19.	
MINORS, W., Smethwick, Staffordshire, draper, February 18, March 11.	
FITZPATRICK, J. A., Alrewas, Staffordshire, victualler, February 18, March 11.	
DEAN, G., Nottingham, Naples and Sardinian cord manufacturer, February 25, March 16.	
DOWLING, R., Westbury, Wiltshire, tailor, February 15, March 25.	
BOURNE, J., Cardiff, builder, February 19, March 9.	
CHALLENGER, H., Bristol, victualler, February 19, March 16.	
WEBB, R. G., Liverpool, draper, February 15, March 8.	
WHARTON, C., Sandbach, Cheshire, miller, February 22, March 15.	
RENNISON, J., Huddersfield, wine-merchant, March 1 and 29.	
PECKSTON, T., Scarborough, linendraper, February 18, March 26.	
FENTON, E., Dewsbury, Yorkshire, rag dealer, February 18, March 26.	
BURD, J., Radcliffe and Manchester, calico printer, February 17, March 17.	
KNIGHT, L. S., Manchester, hardwareman, February 15, March 10.	
BROWN, G. J., Hartlepool, rope manufacturer, February 18, March 24.	

## Tuesday, February 9, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.	
KENT, T., Brixton-road, Surrey, grocer, February 18, March 18.	
PELLA, J., Elmwell, Suffolk, coal merchant, February 19, March 24.	
TURNER, C., Walthamstow, ironmonger, February 19, March 18.	
TURNER, D., Crawford-street, Portman-square, straw hat maker, February 19, March 16.	
CATLIN, R., late of High-street, Leicester, horse-dealer, February 23, March 16.	
DAVIS, S., Halifax, innkeeper, February 23, March 30.	
WEARNE, H., 74, Piccadilly, woollen warehouseman, February 18, March 19.	
JAMES, M., Ruddington, hosier, February 25, March 16.	
ANGEL, W., Compton-street, Brunswick-square, poultryer, February 19, March 16.	
WARR, F., Mount Pleasant, Staffordshire, publican, February 22, March 15.	
MORGAN, J., Garsvach, Monmouthshire, ironmonger, February 23, March 23.	
COCK, G., Plymouth, grocer, February 18, March 11.	
WHALE, H., City, commission merchant, February 23, March 23.	
GREENWOOD, J., Dewsbury, druggist, February 23, March 22.	
ABBEY, F. F., Huddersfield, woollen manufacturer, February 23, March 22.	
M'CLEAN, J., and M'CLEAN, T. C., Turnagain-lane, London, wine and spirit merchants, February 19, March 19.	
MORTON, J. H., Maidstone, grocer, February 19, March 24.	

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8.

We were moderately supplied with English wheat this morning, but the quantity of flour by railway was large. The demand for both English and foreign wheat was limited, the sales made, however, were at last Monday's prices. Flour difficult to quit, and Norfolk and French offering is per sack cheaper. Barley found buyers at last week's rates. Beans and peas very dull, and tending downwards. The arrivals of oats were moderate, but we quote prices 6*d.* per quarter lower than last Monday, and the trade slow. Linseed and cakes steady sale. There was a steady sale for fine red and white cloverseed, but without any advance of price.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
heat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 46 to 48		Dantzig	32 to 36
Ditto White	48 50	Konigsberg, Red	46 52
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 50
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	42 46
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	40 44
Barley, malting	38 42	Petersburg	39 42
Distilling	28 30	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	40 42
Beans, mazagan	—	Marianopol	42 46
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	36 38
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	44 50
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	37 30
Boilers	40 42	East Friesland	23 24
Fares (English new)	42 54	Egyptian	20 21
Foreign	42 48	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	22 25	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	32 34
Sack of 280 lbs	41 43	Pigeon	36 38
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 34
Baltic	48 50	Peas, White	34 40
Black Sea	48 50	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	20 25
Canaryseed	78 82	Jahde	20 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	18 23
112 lbs. English	56 80	Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
German	54 80	Swedish	23 25
French	54 76	Petersburg	20 24
American	54 64	Flour, per bar of 190 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 13 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 14 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>		New York	22 26
Rape Cakes, 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 34 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 35 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> per ton		Carrawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6*d.* to 7*d.*; household ditto, 5*d.* to 6*d.*

SEEDS, Monday, Feb. 8.—Business has become active for all useful qualities of clover-seed, and fine samples were generally higher. Trifolium met a good inquiry, and commanded full prices. Spring tares are much inquired for, and being very scarce, high rates were asked for the few on sale. Canary-seed was steady in value and demand. Mustard-seed remains dear and inactive, with little at market.

## BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The show of foreign stock here to-day was very limited, and, with the exception of the calves, in moderate condition. The whole of the supply was disposed of, at fully last week's currency. There was a fair average arrival of both English and Scotch-fed beasts fresh up to this morning's market; and the quality of most breeds was tolerably prime. Owing chiefly to the favourable change in the weather, the beef trade ruled steady, at full last Monday's quotations. The general top figure for beef was 4*s.* 8*d.*; but some superior Scots realised 10*d.* per 8*l*bs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,000 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 800 of various breeds; from Scotland, 700 Scots; and from Ireland, 270 oxen. We were again very moderately supplied with sheep, in the condition of which we observed very little improvement, compared with most previous weeks. The mutton trade was in a healthy state, and prices generally were well supported. The prime old Downs sold at 5*s.* 2*d.* per 8*l*bs. The few calves in the market moved off steadily at very full prices. The top quotation for veal was 5*s.* 2*d.* per 8*l*bs. Some small porkers sold steadily at full prices. In other kinds of pork very little business was doing, on former terms. The supply was again limited.

Per 8*l*bs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	a.	d.		s.	d.	a.	d.		
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	to	3	6	Pr. coarse woolled	4	2	to	4	8
Second quality	3	8		4	0	Prime Southdown	4	10		5	2
Prime large oxen	4	2		4	4	lgs. coarse calves	4	2		4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6		4	8	Prime small	4	10		5	2
Coarse inf. sheep	3	4		3	8	Large hogs	3	2		4	0
Second quality	3	10		4	0	Neat sm. porkers	4	2		4	6

Suckling calves, 19*s.* to 26*s.*; Quarter-old store pigs, 19*s.* to 26*s.* each.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 8.

The arrival of most kinds of meat from Scotland and the provinces have been seasonably good since Monday last; and the supplies slaughtered in the metropolis are only moderate. A fair average business is doing generally, as follows:—

Per 8*l*bs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.				
Inferior beef	2	10 to 3	2	Inf. mutton	3	2 to 3	6		
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	Middling ditto	3	8	4	2
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Prime ditto	4	4	4	8
Do. small do.	4	0	4	4	Veal	3	8	4	8
Large pork	3	2	3	10	Small pork	4	0	4	8
Lambs 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.									

Lamb, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*

## PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Feb. 9.

TEA.—The market is very quiet, and prices are steady. Parties are now waiting the arrival of the telegraphic advices from China. Common congou is quoted at 13*d.* to 14*d.* per lb.

SUGAR.—There has been very little inquiry for most descriptions, but steady prices are current for the better qualities. In the refined market a very steady business has been reported at former rates.

COFFEE.—There is a fair demand for good qualities of Plantation Ceylon for home consumption, and prices are firm, other descriptions are quiet, and at rather lower quotations.

RICE.—The market is quiet, but prices remain firm, notwithstanding the heaviness in the corn market.

SPICES.—There is very little business doing, and no change can be reported in prices.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Feb. 8.—Our market in the past week was dull. Nothing of importance was passing in Irish butter. The best kinds were 1*s.* to 2*s.* cheaper, except fine mild quality; other descriptions about 2*s.* to 4*s.* per cwt. In foreign no noticeable alteration. Bacon was in slow and limited demand, at a decline of 1*s.* to 2*s.* Hams and lard were sparingly dealt in, and prices the turn in favour of buyers.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Feb. 8.—Since Monday last very moderate supplies of home-grown potatoes have come to hand coastwise and by land-carriage. From abroad the imports have fallen off, they have consisted of 688 tons from Rouen, 40 tons from Dunkirk, 80 tons from Calais, 80 tons from Groningen, 60 tons from Antwerp, and 2 tons from Rotterdam. The demand has not improved; nevertheless, prices are well supported.

HOPS, Monday, Feb. 8.—The general character of our trade is not active, but the steady demand for the best samples, with those possessing sound qualities, has imparted a firmer tone to our market; inferior descriptions, yearlings, and hops of a later date, continue in very limited request.

WOOL, Monday, Feb. 8.—As the next public sales of Colonial wool are advertised to commence on the 26th inst., when



about 24,000 bales will be offered, our market has become heavy, but we have no change to notice in prices, compared with last week. The supply here is very moderate.  
TALLOW, Monday, Feb. 8.—The market is rather firmer. P.Y.O., on the spot is now quoted at 52s to 52s 3d; March, 51s 6d to 52s; and April to June, 51s 6d per cwt.

### Advertisements.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

Under the immediate Patronage of  
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Instituted May 10, 1758.

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JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq.

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Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Lord Ebury W. Whitaker Maitland, Esq.  
Thomas Challis, Esq., Ald. John Masterman, Esq.  
Sir John Easthope, Bart. Sir Sam. Morton Peto, Bart.  
James Radcliffe, Esq. William Lepard Smith, Esq.  
Charles Lushington, Esq. Martin Ware, Esq.

#### TREASURER.

THOMAS MERRIMAN COOMBS, Esq.

The CENTENARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE STREET, on SATURDAY, February 27, 1858. The Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P., will preside.

#### FIRST LIST OF STEWARDS.

Major-General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Bart., K.C.B.,  
D.C.L., M.P.

Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., M.P.

Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart.

Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.

Sir James Tyler.

John Ashdown, Esq.

Mr. C. A. Bartlett

James Betts, Esq.

J. H. Boobyer, Esq.

Peter Carstairs, Esq.

James Carter, Esq.

Ellas Chartier, Esq.

Jeremiah Clark, Esq.

Joseph Clarke, Esq.

Charles Curling, Esq.

Daniel Cronin, Esq.

William Edwards, Esq.

Samuel Edwards, Esq.

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John Gurney, Esq.

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**WANTED A TEACHER** for a CONGREGATIONAL GIRLS' DAY SCHOOL. Applicants must be Members of a Congregational Church, and have had experience in Teaching.  
Address, Rev. G. B. Bubler, Acton-square, Salford.

**RIMMEL'S BENZOLINE** removes all spots from Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Carpets, &c. Price 1s. Sold by all the Trade.—E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

**TO MINISTERS.—A SUIT OF WOODED** BLACK CLOTH, 4l. 4s., Dress or Frock Coat, Cassock or other Vest. Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. Instructions for self-measurement and Patterns sent post-free. Personal attendance within five miles.  
S. BATTAM, Tailor, 160, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD,  
(Four doors South of Shoolbred and Co.'s).

**COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—LEA** and Co., HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—HETTONS and TEES, 25s. per ton, cash, the best house coals direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamer Cochrans, Hetton, and Killingworth; second quality, Russells, Hetton, Wallend (usually sold as Best Coals), at 24s. per ton. Delivered, screened, to any part of London; Highgate, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

**WHEN YOU ASK FOR**  
**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.  
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

**SPANISH HAMS, 8d. per lb.; Westphalia** ditto, 9d. per lb.; Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 6d. and 7d. per lb., very suitable for the private table; good Cheshire, well adapted for family use, 7d. and 8d.; rich blue-mould Stilton, 8d. to 12d.; matchless, ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 14d. Osborne's post-smoked Breakfast Bacon is now in excellent condition, a great luxury to the domestic circle, 8d. and 8½d. per lb. by the half side; Bath Chaps, sugar cured, 8d. per lb.; Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. to the purchaser in all provisions; packages gratis.  
**OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,**  
Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
**METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,**  
BY ROYAL COMMAND.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT** begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

**WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,** which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

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**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL** COLOUR.—Neuralgia and Rheumatism cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR, and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s. Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London. Illustrated Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," gratis, or by post for 4 stamps. Agents: Savory and Moore; Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Godfrey and Cooke, Conduit-street; Hendrie, 12, Titchborne-street; Twinberrow, 2, Edward-street, Portman-square; Griffin, 181, Strand; Saunders, 315a, Winter, 205, and Kennedy, 160, Oxford-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Worn, 17, Dawson-street, and Birch, 1, Molesworth-street, Dublin. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

**TEETH.—A NEW DISCOVERY,** whereby ARTIFICIAL TEETH and GUMS are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist; a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets 4l. 4s. Observe name and number particularly, 33, Ludgate-hill, London (five doors West of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for Decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

Agents in London for Gutta Percha Enamel and Royal Tooth Powder:—Messrs. Prout, 229, Gifford and Sanders, 104, Strand; Hides, 10, Hungerford-street; Starling, Brothers, 35, Charing-cross; Pedler, 199, Hancock, 128, Fleet-street; Wilkinson, Bridge, and Co., 270, Regent-circus; Rouse and Co., 1, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square; Hopley, 7, Marshall, 16, Titchborne-street, Haymarket; Miss James, 5, Pantheon; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Bannister, 436, Oxford-street; Baumgarten and Insens, 520, New Oxford-street; Morris, 70, Tottenham-court-road; Moore, 1, Craven-place, Westbourne-terrace; Sorton, 54, Neale, 178, Aldersgate-street; Beck and Co., 6, Finsbury-place; Sangster, St. John-street, Clerkenwell; Eades, 39, Goswell-road; Freeman, 13, Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Richards, 40, New Bridge-street; Stephens, 112, Butler and Harding, 4, Chenside; Constance, 37, Bailey, 26, Leadenhall-street; Pollock, 129, Fenchurch-street; Young, 137, Minories; Brown, 27, Aldgate; and wholesale of the inventors and sole proprietors, Messrs. GABRIEL, Surgeon-Dentists, 33, Ludgate-hill, London, and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

**FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND RHEUMATIC GOUT**  
**SIMCO'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS**

are a certain and safe remedy. They restore tranquility to the nerves, give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system. No other medicine can be compared to these excellent Pills, as they prevent the disorder from attacking the stomach or head, and have restored thousands from pain and misery to health and comfort.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d. or 2s. 9d. per box.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS,** indisputable remedies for the cure of bad legs and old wounds. If these medicines are used according to the directions given with them, there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Numbers of persons who have been patients in several of the large hospitals, and under the care of eminent surgeons without deriving the slightest benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin, there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect.

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**PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES** AFTER USE.

**INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA** AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.

And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by  
**DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.**

#### IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA.

From Mr. Wm. J. Dale, Chemist, 65, Queen-street, Portsea.

GENTLEMEN,—From the immense sale I have had of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers throughout this populous locality, I must do you the justice to say that I consider them invaluable for coughs, colds, asthma, &c., and the overflowing testimony I have received voluntarily from all classes who have benefited by their virtues, fully warrants me in stating the above.  
(Signed) W. J. DALE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. Froud, Chemist, Dorchester.  
GENTLEMEN,—Having just received the following, I beg to hand it to you, as a further proof of the excellence of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, which are generally spoken of in this neighbourhood in terms of the highest commendation. A gentleman, a clergyman, called on me this afternoon, and expressed himself with much pleasure of the decided benefit his sister has received from the Wafers. She had been for some years the subject of a most distressing cough. The remedies usually employed by the profession had not succeeded in affording relief; other remedies were resorted to, respecting which the daily press tell wondrous tales. Still only occasional and temporary ease was obtained; but on trying your preparation, Dr. Locock's Wafers, benefit was almost instantly derived, and by a little steady perseverance, the cough, which was before distressingly troublesome, is now perfectly cured.  
I am, Gentlemen,  
JAMES FROUD.

#### IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. Pearall, Esq., Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.  
"A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimony in their favour. I find by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used."

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box; or sent by post for 1s. 3d., 3s., or 11s. 6d.

#### DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.

A delightfully fragrant preparation for improving and beautifying the complexion; rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent; removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness; curing gnaw bites and the stings of insects generally. In the process of shaving it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the Name on the Government stamp, outside the wrapper.

Sold by all respectable Chemists.

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**DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY** has been celebrated for more than 150 years for quality and cheapness. The stock is extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.

Prices:			
Best Transparent Ivory-handled Knives—			
per doz.	s. d.	per doz.	s. d.
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Fine Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	23 0	Dessert ditto	18 0
Good Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	10 0	Dessert ditto	12 0
Kitchen Knives and Forks—			
Table Knives	10 0	Dessert ditto	8 0
Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases adapted for presents.			

Penknives and every description of pocket cutlery. Deane's Monument Razor has been 150 years before the public, and is a plain, thoroughly good Old English Razor.—Price 2s. 6d.

**FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.**—The newest patterns of the season.—Deane, Dray, and Co. have completed an extensive and choice assortment of these Lamps—Bronze, from 8s. 6d. to 6l.—China, complete, from 10s. to 7l. 7s. each.—Engravings with prices free per post.—Pure Colza Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in London or the suburbs, periodically or on receipt of letter order. Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

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Deane, Dray, and Co., manufacture and supply every description of iron and brass bedsteads, and have at all times a large stock of these articles on hand, together with beds, mattresses, palliasses, &c. Full particulars of sizes and prices, with illustrations, sent by post (free).

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&c.—Deane, Dray, and Co., recommend with confidence their improved cooking stove. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department; where may also be seen the improved self-acting range and the improved cottage range, each with oven and boiler.

Prices of the Range:—4 feet wide, £13 10s. 4 feet 3in., £15. 4 feet 6in., £16 10s. 4 feet 9in., £18. 5 feet, £19 10s. 5 feet 3in., £21. 5 feet 6in., £22 10s. 5 feet 9in., £24. 6 feet, £25.

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For the convenience of persons furnishing, Deane, Dray, and Co., have arranged a complete Priced List of Articles requisite in fitting up a Family Residence, embracing all the various departments of their Establishment, and calculated greatly to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their goods.

This List, Deane, Dray, and Co., will forward to any address, post free.

## OPENING TO THE MONUMENT, LONDON BRIDGE.

**"WHAT'S in a NAME?"** This query can be answered by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, the inventors of the

### SYDENHAM TROUSERS,

for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trousers, a perfect idea synonymous with a graceful, easy, well-fitting garment, unequalled by any previous attempts. Besides ensuring comfort to the wearer, its cheapness should be regarded, as SAMUEL BROTHERS supply it in excellent fabrics for 17s. 6d., and the increasing demand for these trousers furnishes undeniable proof that the advantages are valued and appreciated. The Sydenham Trousers are only supplied by the inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL.

## FACTA NON VERBA.

The unprecedented success of the far-famed Sydenham Trousers, invented by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill, has acted as an incentive to them to use every effort to deserve the continued patronage of an intelligent public, so that they now submit their new and beautifully-fitting SYDENHAM GREAT COAT, in which is concentrated all the practical advantages of geometrical principles combined with a knowledge of the science of the human frame and its complex laws. For the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT displays the symmetry of the chest and the graceful and manly outline of the human figure, yet admit, the greatest freedom of action, without discomfort or any derangement in the garment itself. In this new invention SAMUEL BROTHERS will prove their motto by deeds not words, for the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT combines the highest style of elegance and fashion with the most perfect comfort; and they therefore invite a trial, satisfied that the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT will ensure for itself an extensive patronage, as it is an elegant and economical garment.

## UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S

WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

#### TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."  
—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.  
Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; 10, High-street, Islington; and 42, Aldersgate-street.  
Families waited on daily.

## CHILBLAINS.—"CHILBLAINS!" said a

Lady the other day. "CHILBLAINS! who is complaining of CHILBLAINS while DURKEE'S GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT is to be procured, one pot of which will cure a dozen Chilblains?"

Sold in Pots, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists in town and country.  
Wholesale agents, Preston and Sons, 94, Smithfield-bars.



## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

## A FREE CHURCH MINISTER'S WIFE,

in a letter to the "Dundee Warder," of Feb. 8, says, respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PENNY PATENT SOAP POWDER, that it effects a great saving of time, labour, and money, and has been proved, after repeated trials, to be really valuable. The process is simple whitens the clothes, and in no way injures them. About one-half of soap at least is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour. Every family should try one Penny Packet.

Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Boston, Lincolnshire; and 148, Upper-Thames-street, London. Sold by Ellis and Lloyd, 72, Newgate-street; Arnold, 35, West Smithfield; Tite, 88, Holborn-hill; Moore, 173, Borough; Rolfe, 443, New Oxford-street; and by most Chandlers and Oilmen. More Agents Wanted.

## DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—

Turkish Treatment by a retired Surgeon from the Crimea (who was himself perfectly cured). Just published, a Book, Self-Cure, free by post for six stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S., 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from Eleven to Four, to receive Visits from Patients.

## A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE

ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, Lupus, Scrofula, Consumption, Throat and Skin Diseases, Ulceration and Irritation of the Mucous Membrane, Indigestion with nervousness, Diarrhoea, and other Chronic Disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

## THE AMERICAN INVENTION is the

great discovery of the age for the "Self-cure" of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Self-distrust, Loss of Memory and Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Groundless Fears, Want of Energy, Mental and Physical, and a host of other alarming complaints, which soon yield to the curative powers of this scientific and extraordinary remedy. Also, Information on the Easy Detection of certain Derangements, &c.

Note.—This discovery will completely abolish doctors' exorbitant fees, mineral poisons, and the various vain nostrums of the day, as individuals can treat themselves—privately, and to a successful issue. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of Six Stamps, by Mr. Gilbert, Publisher, 49, Mary's-terrace, Walworth, London.

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PREPARED PEAS, for SOUP. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, No. 920, June, 1855.—Cheap, light, nourishing, and savoury Soup, made from these peas, in one minute, without boiling. An excellent light diet for all classes, an invaluable boon to the invalid. Mr. Syer selected our peas for the hospitals at Scutari (see his "Culinary Campaign," page 34), and medical men of high reputation in all parts of the country strongly recommend them. Sold only in packets 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. each; and in tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each; also, prepared by the same process, Groats and Barley for Invalids, in tins, 6d. each; and Oatmeal in packets, 1d., 2d., and 4d. each; Prepared and sold by patentees, W. SYMINGTON and CO., Bowden Steam Mills, Market Harborough.—Wholesale agents—London: J. and T. Wallis, 20, Duke-street, London-bridge. Edinburgh: J. W. Mackie, 108, Princes-street. Liverpool: Johnson and McGowan, Drysalers, Cork: Woodford, Bourne, and Co., Patrick-street. Manchester: G. N. Exton, 1, Cannon-street; and sold by all Grocers, Confectioners, and Provision Merchants throughout the Kingdom.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A safe

and certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough, they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

## IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN, PUBLIC SPEAKERS, AND SINGERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral.  
Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with Hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
THOMAS FRANCIS, Vicar Choral.  
To Mr. Keating.

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COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PEREIRA, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pints 1s. 6d., Pints 2s. 6d., Quarts, 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles 10s. 6d. Imperial Measure.

79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

## KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle con-

tinues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

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## PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without

acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatic dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

## GALVANO-ELECTRIC CHAIN.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The condemnation of Mr. C. Meinig to this heavy sum for infringing the rights of the Inventor of the Electric Chain will, it is hoped, make every purchaser particularly notice that no other fac simile or seal but J. L. PULVERMACHER'S is marked on each box, together with the National Arms of the six countries in which they are patented, without which none are genuine.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRIC CHAINS cure in a few days, sometimes instantaneously, without the least pain or inconvenience, or any other medicine, the most severe chronic and acute affections, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, head and tooth ache, lumbago, sciatica, liver and bilious complaints, constipation, deafness, epilepsy, spasms, paralysis, and many heretofore incurable maladies. For their infallible powers of giving relief to these complaints they have received a reward from the Great Exhibition, 1855, an adoption by the Academie de Medicine, Paris, and also the highest eulogiums from the medical books and journals of every country, and thousands of unsolicited testimonials of cures from all classes of society, supported by the celebrated Drs. Golding Bird, Pereira, Lardner, Duchenne, Pouillet, Oppolzer, and many others equally distinguished. So perceptible and salutary are their effects when worn on the body, under the garments, that we invite every invalid to test them before purchasing. Chains 6s. and 10s. 6d. The most useful are the 15s., 18s., and 22s., free by post.

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HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's Crinotriar, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light asburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

## THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

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These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Scurvy, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

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